McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXI. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1884. NUMBER 25.

McKean County Miner

L. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via B. B. & K. R. R. leaves Smethport at 10:30 a. m. and arrives at 7:35 [illegible]

Mail via B. N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives at 1 p. m. and leaves at 3 p. m.

Clermont & Colegrove Mail leaves at 12 m. and arrives at 3:30 p. m.

Kasson Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m. and departs at 3 p. m. of same day's.

Money Orders will not be issued or Letters Registered between 12 m. and 2:30 p. m.

Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

M. A. SPRAGUE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. D. GALLUP, W. M.
G. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. [illegible], meets every Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

SHERIDAN GORTON, M. W.
J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

G. A. R.

Post [illegible] G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

B. F. WRIGHT, Com.
A. L. Hughes, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at Backus Hall.

R. W. GEORGIA, N. G.
W. H. [illegible], Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—E. P. Hummel, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 12 m. Sunday. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. S. S. Teacher's Meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

BAPTIST.—F. H. [illegible], pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half past 7 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m. Covenant meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in every month. Lord's supper every two months. All are welcome.

EPISCOPAL.—J. Hubbard [illegible], Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m. on the first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH —J. J. GALLIGHAN pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 12:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—J. C. Backus.
Ass't Burgess—Frank Moore.
Council—A. R. Armstrong, Wm. Rauer, A. D. Burbank, John Brennan, W. D. Gallup, Chris. Sherer.
Constables—R. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—Ira S. Gleason, H. L. McCoy, J. W. Brennan, J. C. Backus, E. L. Keenan, H. A. Wilson.
Justices—G. M. Smith, F. Ford.
Auditors—F. P. Richmond, W. Z. Georgia.
Poundmasters—J. L. Hamlin, A. D. Burbank.
Judge of Election—S. J. Gifford.
Inspectors—S. A. Backus, G. M. Smith.
Assessor—Marley Gifford.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport, Potter Co.
Associate Judges.—Henry Hamlin, Smethport; F. M. Fuller, Bradford.
Member of Congress.—W. W. Brown, Bradford.
State Senator.—L. Rosier, Jr., Bradford.
Member of Assembly.—David Sherred, Smethport.
District Attorney.—R. McSweeney, Smethport.
Sheriff.—A. L. Wilson, Bradford.
Prothonotary.—John R. Brewster, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—C. A. Melvin, Bradford.
Commissioners.—A. T. Palmer, Dallas City; F. S. Johnson, Bradford; A. Kleisle, Smethport.
County Clerk.—John R. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners.—D. C. Patterson, D. F. Clark.
Auditors.—E. F. Brewer, F. K. Washburn, A. A. Brown.
Mercantile Appraiser.—J. H. Dunthey, East Smethport.
Coroner.—R. A. Dempsey, Bradford.
County School Superintendent.—M. G. Campbell.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and third Monday of December.

STATE.

Governor.—Robert E. Pattison.
Lieutenant Governor.—Chauncey F. Black.
Auditor General.—John A. Lemon.
State Treasurer.—Silas M. Bailey.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.—J. Simpson Africa.

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IN THE GRAND CENTRAL BLOCK

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
[illegible], Dec. 24, 1878.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

[illegible], Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1878.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon and using lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of this estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact description of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

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Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

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AND COUNSELLOR IN PATENT CAUSES.
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Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

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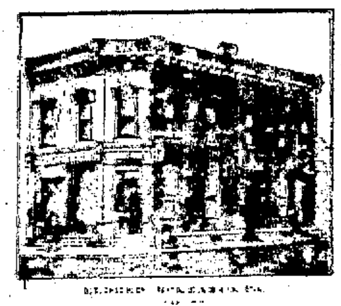

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D. D. MORIARTY, Vice President
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Remodeled and refurnished, and one of the best Hotels in McKean County.

AKIN HOUSE,
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Liberal terms to Commercial Travelers. Good Livery and Feed Stables connected with the House. xvii:15tf

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

in the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

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Go away from home to
BUY HARNESS GOODS
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BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.
We employ none but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN.

All of our work is WARRANTED to be of the most durable kind.

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CALL AT OUR SHOP and we will convince you that we can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS
Fortify the System.

All who have experienced and witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the [illegible]

THE LADY UP STAIRS.

'What a night to get home in,' said Mrs. Pippo, as she took the arm Mr. Pippo offered her as they descended from the cars at the —— depot. 'It's as dark as pitch. How providential that I took my waterproof! What a dreadful journey it has been!'

'But here you are, safe and sound, you know,' said Mr. Pippo, who was of a cheerful disposition. 'It's all right, Hannah Ann; you've got here. How's your ma?'

'Miserable,' said Hannah Ann.

'And sister-in-law?'

'She's miserable, too,' said Mrs. Pippo.

'And her husband and the children?' asked Mr. Pippo.

'Poor brother-in-law, he has got a churchyard cough,' said Mrs. Pippo, 'and the children are getting something spotty. I hope it's the measels; but if it's small-pox, why, I shall have it and you'll take it from me, and that will be the end of us,' and Mrs. Pippo groaned.

'Well, I'll wait until I'm sure,' said Mr. Pippo. 'I don't care about borrowing trouble. I'm well, anyhow, and so are you.'

'Healthy people drop off first,' said desponding Mrs. Pippo. 'Well, how is all at home?'

'I'm sorry to say the cat has eaten the canary bird,' replied Mr. Pippo, in a low tone.

'That canary was the idol of my soul,' said Mrs. Pippo. 'Ah, I had an awful presentiment that something had happened.'

'But I've got good news to counterbalance that,' said Mr. Pippo. 'The gray cat has six kittens three gray and three black. I left them in the yellow satin chair in the front parlor, where I found 'em, to let you see how cunning they look. And I've let the second floor at twenty-eight dollars a month, and they've moved in and are all to rights. There, do acknowledge that you're pleased at that, Hannah Ann.'

'The idea of their moving in while I was away,' said Hannah Ann. 'You know how it amuses me to see people move in. Now, I shall never know what we've got, or anything.'

'Well, you see, I had to do it, Hannah Ann,' said Mr. Pippo. 'The gentleman is a sea captain, and had to sail on Monday, and I had to let them move in Saturday. He wanted to see she was all safe and settled before he went. That was but natural. Everything came new from the stores, and an upholsterer put new carpets down. When I came home to tea they were all to rights. She's alone now. Very pretty woman. Such a winning smile and manner!'

'Oh, she's that sort of a creature, is she?' asked Mrs. Pippo.

'What sort, Hannah Ann?' asked Mr. Pippo.

'The kind with a winning smile,' said Mrs. Pippo. 'Alone? Ah, I've no doubt. Nicely you've been taken in, Mr. Pippo.'

'Oh, pshaw! He is a splendid fellow. Regular up and down. No nonsense about him. And he said his wife was an angel. And,' continued the misguided man, adding fuel to the flame, 'she really does look sort of angelic, so soft and tender and girlish. You'll like her, Hannah Ann.'

'Like her, the bold creature!' said Mrs. Pippo. 'Smiling at a married man!'

After Mrs. Pippo had had her tea she went up stairs to ask the time and see her new tenant. She was a pretty young woman, and very civil, indeed, to Mrs. Pippo; but that lady had formed her opinions, and they were not to be changed.

Before next evening Mrs. Caw, Mrs. Daw and Mrs. Maw, her three most intimate neighbors, had heard that Mr. Pippo had let the second floor, in Mrs. Pippo's absence, without reference of any kind, to a person whose husband was away, and that Mrs. Pippo felt dreadfully about it.

After this Mrs. Caw, Mrs. Daw and Mrs. Maw watched the little lady with curious eyes as she passed by their doors, and gave her forbidding glances when they met her in market or at the church.

'Mrs. Montague!' they used to say, after they had heard her name. 'Mrs. Montague! Any one might know that nobody ever had such a name as that out of a novel or a play. People are named Smith and Brown, Jones and Robinson in real life. As for the captain, we'd like to see him; that's all.'

And so, without any reason whatever, the neighborhood decided that they 'had their doubts' of Mrs. Montague.

One fine morning Mrs. Pippo, having listened for some time at Mrs. Montague's keyhole the evening before, might have been seen flying from Mrs. Caw's to Mrs. Maw's, and from thence to Mrs. Daw's. She had a story to tell at last.

'To think of it,' she said, with many shakes of the head, and many nods and winks, and upliftings of her hands. 'I had my doubts all along, but proof has come at last. There was a man in Mrs. Montague's parlor last night. How he got in I don't know, but she called him dear, and coaxed him to take more sugar; and I heard her ask him if he loved her; and as sure as you live, I heard her kiss him! And after that there wasn't a sound, and I went to bed with the door-key under my pillow; so no one went out that night.'

Frightful to have 'such goings on in the house,' the ladies all agreed; and terrible that Mr. Pippo would not believe it.

'She has that sort of way with her that blinds the men,' said Mrs. Pippo; 'but out she shall go, as soon as I can prove what I am sure of.'

Mrs. Maw, Mrs. Caw and Mrs. Daw approved of the resolution, and all watched for proof of the evil conduct of Mrs. Montague.

In a week Mrs. Maw had seen a man's shadow on the blinds of the back window of [illegible] Mrs. Caw had proof that Mrs. Montague's laundress washed masculine garments every week; and Mrs. Daw had heard that there was once a lady living in —— street who was short, and had light hair and blue eyes, of whom her neighbors had no opinion whatever, and couldn't help thinking it must have been Mrs. Montague. Yet all the while Mr. Pippo 'stuck up' for his tenant, on the score that the captain was a good fellow, had paid three months' rent in advance, and had begged him to see that his wife, who had no friends in the city, was safe during his absence.

It was the first Monday in the month. Mr. Pippo had to attend a business meeting of the society to which he belonged, and Mrs. Caw, Mrs. Daw and Mrs. Maw, deserted by their husbands for the same reason, were spending an hour with Mrs. Pippo. She had made a comfortable cup of tea and got out some cake, when Mrs. Daw, sitting near the register, lifted her finger and began to beckon to the other three.

The ladies understood and approached. All were silent; and down the aperture came plainly the voice of Mrs. Montague:

'Oh, Dick! what would I do without you?' she said, tenderly. 'Dick, kiss me.'

'Oh!' ejaculated Mrs. Pippo, in astonishment.

'Ah, Ah!' said Mrs. Maw in a fiendish manner.

'You love me dearly, don't you?' said Mrs. Montague.

'I love you dearly,' said some one else. 'Dearly, dearly, I love you dearly.'

'Is it Satan?' asked Mrs. Daw, in an awful whisper. 'I never heard such a voice.'

'Hush!' said Mrs. Pippo.

'Oh, what a love you are!' said Mrs. Montague.

'What a love you are,' replied the other. Then kisses were heard, then there was silence.

'Now you have heard it, ladies,' said Mrs. Pippo, retreating from the register, 'but just think, I can't ever get my husband to listen. Now, what shall I do?'

'I'll tell you,' said Mrs. Caw. 'Let's go up stairs and go in without knocking, and find out who he is. Then you can act.'

'Yes,' said Mrs. Daw.

'That's the thing to do,' said the others, and Mrs. Pippo, trembling with excitement, led the way softly up stairs. The door was not even locked. Mrs. Pippo opened it softly. A student's lamp shed a soft light over the pretty room, and near the register sat the lady. On her knee perched a large green parrot, and as she arose it jumped down and walked towards them with its head one side in an alarming manner.

'Very glad to see you, ladies,' she said. 'Take seats. It's very kind of you to come and cheer me up. I am so lonesome now the captain is away. I must make him take me with him next voyage. This is all my family. Dicky, speak to the ladies. Say "How do you do?"'

'How do you do?' Said the parrot, in the fiendish voice of its kind.

'It is very intelligent,' said Mrs. Montague. 'Calls me by name, and declares its love for me. Do you love me, Dicky?'

'What a love you are!' croaked the parrot.

'There, you hear,' said Mrs. Montague, laughing.

'What an intelligent creature!' said Mrs. Pippo.

'Astonishing!' said Mrs. Maw.

'Wonderful!' said Mrs. Daw.

'Quite too sweet for anything!' said Mrs. Caw.

'You see we came up to ask if you wouldn't come down and have a cup of tea with us. All of our husbands are away.'

'Yes, we are all widows this evening,' said Mrs. Daw, linking her arm in that of Mrs. Montague's, 'and we were saying how lonesome you must be.'

Then they all went down stairs together, and Mrs. Montague never guessed what it was that these good neighbors really had been saying about her, or what a scandal the parrot had given rise to.—*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

Wouldn't Give Him a Chance.

Old Simeon had been employed to work in Colonel Hatcher's garden. The Colonel noticed that the old man spent the most of his time at the kitchen window, talking to the colored lady who condescends to the menial office of cook.

While the Colonel was standing at the front gate, Simeon came around and was in the act of passing out, when the Colonel observed the gentleman's coat bulging and his arm raised in a rather suspicious manner.

'Simeon, what's that you've got under your arm?'

'Dis arm, sah?'

'Yes, that arm.'

'Dis 'un?' placing his right hand on his left breast.

'Yes, certainly, you know which one I mean.'

'Oh, yes, sah, yes. Is'e got a most powerful swellin' un'er my poor arm, sah.'

'There was nothing the matter when you came this morning.'

'No, sah, dat's a fack, but de swellin' wuz mighty suddent. Don't think my blood's right.'

'No, and I don't think that your flesh is altogether above suspicion.'

'Doan think it is, sah. I'se had dis swellin' sebéral times, sah, in the last week.'

'I don't doubt it in the least.'

'Wuz er workin' 'round dar jes' now an' de fust thing I knowed dis arm gunter go up, an' pains gunter shoot down dis laig. It wuz de fust time dat sich a thing hab eber happened an' it skeered me.'

'Thought you had been affected that way several times in the last week or two?'

'O, yes, but it wuz un'er de udder arm befo'. Kep on er swellin' jes' like [illegible] goin' ter see a doctor, fur I doan wanter let it run on.'

'I am a physician. Let me examine you.'

'Hole on now, boss,' stepping back. 'Yerse'f doan un'erstan' dis case. Yer mout be a good doctor wid de chills, but I'se erfeerd ter trus' yer wid a case like dis. Our regular 'zishun is de only man what un'erstan's dis case 'zactly.'

'Well, Simeon, who is your physician?'

'Doctor Pillings.'

'He's out of town. You'd better let me examine you.'

'Huh?' shifting uneasily.

'Come, now, let me see what's the matter!'

'Boss, my doctor tole me dat I mus'nt let no udder man tech me, 'case if I did, de swellin' is ap' ter strike in an' kill me. 'Twan't fur dat, I'd put myse'f un'er yer charge in er minit. I'se heerd dat yer's a mighty fine 'zishun, an' ef yer had tuck dis case at fust yer mout er been a good hand at it by dis time.'

'I have treated many a case like this,' said the Colonel, 'and I don't think that I would be discharging my sworn duty as a physician if I were to allow you to leave my premises without having first attempted to relieve you.'

'Boss, heah is de fack in de case. Dr Pillings owes me money, an' I hab promised ter take it out in doctorin'. Now, ef he finds out dat I'se 'ployed some udder man, he'll get mad, 'sides dat, I ain't got de money ter pay yer wid.'

'Why, Simeon, I won't charge you anything.'

'Yer's a powerful 'bligin' gennerman, but I doan' wanter take de 'vantage o' yer. I'se allus made it er rule not ter 'pose on a kind man.'

'I cannot allow you to go without exerting my skill,' taking hold of old Simeon.

'Heah, take de picer meat!' lifting his coat and exhibiting a ham. 'Yer's de wust pusson I eber seed. Won't gin er man a chance nohow.'—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Good Well.

Several days ago a northern gentleman came to Little Rock and announced his intention of buying a home. 'I am not so particular with regard to the house and grounds,' said he, 'as I am about the water. There must be a well of cold water.'

'Think I've got the very place,' replied the old fellow whose shirt bosom was streaked with tobacco spit.

'Good well?'

'Finest in the land.'

'Cold water?'

'Coldest you ever saw. I wouldn't sell, but I've got another place which, [illegible] suppose you come up to-morrow and look at it.'

'All right. Meet me here.'

The next day, the old fellow came down and conducted the northern gentleman to his premises.

'House is not very good,' said the northern gentleman.

'No, nothin' extra.'

'Grounds are not very pleasing.'

'No great shakes. Let's try the water.'

He drew a bucket of water from the well, and when the northern gentleman drank, his teeth chattered.

'Why, that's the coldest water I ever drank,' said he.

'Coldest in the land, I tell you. So cold that it killed all the flowers when I watered 'em with it.'

The northern gentleman was so much pleased that he bought the place without further questioning, seeing that the old fellow was not anxious to sell, and fearing that he might change his mind.

Several days afterwards, the northern gentleman sought the old fellow and said:

'I ought to take a gun and shoot you, you swindling scoundrel.'

'What's the matter?' Looking up in surprise.

'Matter! why the water is so warm I can't drink it. I bought it with the understanding that it was cold.'

'Was cold when you bought it, podner.'

'But it's warm now.'

'Yes, for you see, the ice has melted. No trouble to make the water cold, podner. All you've got to do is to throw in a cart-load of ice. No well is any account unless you take care of it. I'm in the ice business. Would like to have your trade.'—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Youth and Age.

The time for action is in our youth. It is then that we gather in the grapes. With freckled faces, sunburnt hands and bare feet we wander from vine to vine, from trellis to trellis in every exuberance of childish glee and spirits. In age we quietly sit in the shade, and while the hours away in conversation with our friends while we sip the wine, which is the better for the long years which have passed since the vintage. In youth we should learn wisdom. It is thus we should sow the seeds which are to bear fruit for the future. We should be taught that PERUNA is the greatest medicine ever discovered, and that it has worked some wonderful cures. There is a book which can be procured at the drug stores, which tells you all about this medicine. It is entitled the "Ills of Life." Ask for it, and read it through, and then buy PERUNA and you will never regret it. Send to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a book on the "Ills of Life," gratis.

Home Testimony

of Dennis' Blood Liver and Kidney Cure for scrofula: A son of R. W. Bell, now 17 years of age, living at Coleville, Pa., was always a sickly, suffering boy; the parents having done all they could do, and the doctors pronounced him incurable unless by amputation of one leg and arm on which there were several running sores. But since using 16 bottles of the above medicine, at $1 per bottle, the boy is to all appearances sound, and the remedy is giving universal approval wherever used. Ask your druggist for it or address G. T. Dennis, Prentissvale, Pa.

CATARRH.—For fifteen years I have been greatly annoyed with this disgusting disease, which caused severe pain in my head, continual dropping into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. By a thorough use for six months of Ely's Cream Balm I have entirely overcome these troubles. J. B. CASE, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th street, N. Y. [illegible]

A NOTED DUELIST.

The Methods of Fighting Adopted by a Sicilian Baron.

[Paris Figaro.]

Baron de San Malato, a Sicilian and a noted duelist, has recently come to Paris to find a test of his skill as a combatant. He has fought forty duels, but in none of them has he been the challenger. It is told of him that during a heated political canvass, in the course of a discussion in a public square with a first cousin, the latter called him by some opprobrious epithet. The baron replied:

"You are a coward!"

The cousin answered:

"Will you repeat that in five minutes?"

"Assuredly."

The cousin went home and returned with a revolver in his hand. The baron went up to him and said:

"Guiseppe, see here! That revolver don't suit your hand; the stock never was made for you; for the life of you you could not use the pistol."

As he ceased to speak he spit in his cousin's face. The suddenness and strangeness of this speech and attack so bewildered the cousin that he neither said nor did anything. The baron spit in his face again. Friends interfered. The cousin challenged the baron. The eve of the duel, the baron's aunt, who knew what an expert swordsman he was, begged him to spare her son's life. He replied:

"Guiseppe shall return from the field even without a scratch."

The duel took place. The cousin attacked furiously. The baron only parried. At last he turned his head and looked at his seconds, until his adversary became so weak that he could no longer hold his sword, when the seconds interfered and ended the duel. At another time he was challenged by the best broad-swordsman in Sicily, while he himself was not skillful with his weapon. The broad-sword was selected by the seconds. On the field the baron took his sword in both hands and rushed upon his adversary, using the weapon as if it were a club. His adversary retreated. They were put in position again. The baron disarmed his adversary. A third time they were put in position; at the first pass the baron's sword broke within eight inches of the hilt; his adversary kept on; the seconds did not interfere. The baron became furious; rushed on his adversary, wounded him; then turned on the seconds and wounded every one of them beginning with his own.

Biggest in the World.

[New York Sun.]

"What was the largest codfish you ever caught?" asked the listener.

"Hundred and four pounds," was the reply, "and it was over five foot long. But Capt. George Martin, of Gloucester, caught the biggest that I ever heard on. It weighed dressed 111 pounds. I've caught a lobster that weighed twenty pounds, and a horse mackerel weighing 600 pounds. I once tackled onto the biggest fish in the world," continued the skipper.

"A whale?" asked the other.

"A whale ain't a fish," retorted the man of the sea. "This one I reckon, was a devil fish—one o' the-e broadtide fellows thirty foot across, all beam, and drawin' about six inches. We was lyin' in harbor, when I see a big ripple movin' around, and thinkin' it a [illegible] the boat and riz the lads to pull near it, and when alongside I tosses the iron into it, and, Lord bless ye! I thought the hull reef was a-risin'. A fish riz that looked like the vessel herself, and in a minute we was a-rushin' down the channel at a rate that was cautious to sinners. The channel went round an island, and as we came round the second time the fish went right for the brig. I see we was a-goin' to hit and sing out, 'Cut the rope!' but the man didn't have any knife. 'Cast it off!' 'It's spliced to the painter,' says he, 'and under water.' That minute we struck. The fish dove under the brig, and we not bein' able to dive, kind o' telescoped. The dingey just smashed all to pieces. We fell into the water, and was hauled aboard by the hands, and the pieces kept comin' up all day."

"The fish? Wall, I reckon he's a-goin' yet. Some of 'em are thirty foot across, and have kind o' horns at the head, and often git foul o' anchor and chains, and hauls vessels along just as if they was boats."

The Texas Nester.

[Globe Democrat.]

The nester in Texas is the cattle king's neighbor, but between them there is a wide gap in rank. A man may own a section of land and have fifty or 100, or 200 head of cattle, but he is only a nester. His 600 acres may be worth $3, $5, $10 an acre, and with his stock, his possessions may foot up from $15,000 to $20,000, but he nevertheless is a nester. His land is "a farm" and his stock "a bunch." When he counts his pasture, owned or leased, by the section instead of by the acre, then he has got "a range," and when his stock is turned on by the thousand instead of by the hundred head he has "a herd." Then he is a genuine cowman. He joins a live stock association. He is then known and recognized from the Rio Grande to the top tier of Pan Handle counties. When he goes to the cities the papers refer to him as Mr. So-and-so, the cattle king.

Fishing for Probabilities.

The Indianapolis Times thought it would be a stroke of enterprise to place ballot boxes at all the city precincts on the day of the charter election, in order to get an expression of the people on the presidency. The total vote reached 100,000, of which John L. Sullivan had a majority. Mary Walker received over 1,000 votes, and Blaine and McDonald were both beaten by Frank James. The presidential question is now worse mixed than ever.

Love Me, Love My Dog.

[Texas Siftings.]

A gallant policeman offered to escort a young lady across Broadway, but he became somewhat embarrassed when she lifted up her pet dog, and said:

"O! thank you, if you will carry dear little Fido across. I can go over alone!"

His Taste in Crockery.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

When a certain San Francisco lady, who has made a wide eastern reputation as a writer, visited Japan some years ago, she was entertained by one of the leading Americans of Tokio. Everything in the house was artistic, and the rarest curios, the most elaborate porcelain ware, the finest Japanese art productions, covered the tables and filled the rooms. The San Francisco visitor was much interested in all this, and was particularly admiring the dinner service, which was of a very unique pattern. After dinner the host took her aside:

"Don't tell my wife, but I'd give $4 to eat off a white plate."

QUINSY troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have not had an attack. The Oil cures sore throat at once. Mrs. Lotta Conrad, Standish, Mich., Oct. 24, '83.

DRAIN your land, use fertilizers, cultivate thoroughly, and farming will pay.

NEVER neglect a constipated condition of the bowels, or serious results surely follow, such as piles, impure blood and many chronic [illegible]

INSIDE A BASE BALL.

The Popular Toy Made to Bounce and Not to Bounce.

[New York Sun.]

In all the toy, game, and sporting goods stores the new supply of balls for the game of base ball has been laid in, and the balls, lying in pasteboard compartments and rolled up in tinfoil, or having their coverings colored red or blue, are as pretty as so many Easter eggs. The first-class regulation ball for this year is not different from that in use last year. It costs $1.50, and sells at wholesale at the rate of $15 a dozen. It weighs about five ounces, and when thrown on a board floor sounds like a young paving stone. It is just about as solid and as heavy as a turnip of the same size, and though it is perfectly round and smooth, and the stitches are almost even with the leather, it stings the uncallused hand of its catcher as if it were red hot or covered with prickers.

Base balls are dear because they are made by hand because they must be wound very tightly, carefully, and evenly. The basis of each one is a little lump of Para rubber, round and weighing an ounce. Wound around this in every direction is worsted yarn. In some balls, after a thick layer of yarn is wound on, the ball is dipped in rubber, then more yarn is wound on; then it is dipped again, and finally yet more is wound on and then the cover is fitted over it. One ball affected by many professionals has a thin skin of concrete midway between the cover and the rubber. The process is something like that of making certain mixed drinks, wherein the bartender puts in lemon to make them sour and sugar to make them sweet. Players want what is called a dead ball, that is, one that won't bounce much. A stone will bounce more than a base ball ought to. So the rubber is put in to make it bounce just a little, and the yarn is wound tight and concrete is added to stop it bouncing at all. Thus the happy medium is reached. Sometimes moulded vulcanized rubber is used.

The best balls are covered with horseskin because it is strong and tough. Many of these are sewed with catgut, but in damp weather the catgut loosens, and therefore at such times those balls are used which are stitched with flax. Professionals have agreed upon the best form of ball and have ruled that it shall accord with these specifications: "The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of woolen yarn, and shall not contain more than one ounce of vulcanized rubber in mould form, and shall be covered with leather."

Cancer and Skin Diseases.

[Popular Science News.]

In regard to the relative frequency of these diseases in this city and country it may be stated the number of persons afflicted is very large, and appears to be increasing; at least 15,000 new cases of skin disease occur in this city yearly among the poor, while there is no proper hospital for their care. In the matter of cancer the needs of the city are still more painfully evident. The malady [illegible] appears to be on the increase in Great Britain, and the mortality from it has increased in New York of late years, according to the returns of the board of health, as may be seen from the following figures:

"In 1869 there were 304 deaths from cancer, being a little over two per hundred of deaths from all causes. In 1879 there were 572 deaths from cancer in this city, or a little over two per hundred of all deaths; that is, in ten years the proportion of deaths from cancer had nearly doubled, one death out of every fifty being from this dreadful disease. In 1880 there were 659 deaths from cancer, or 2.06 per cent. of all deaths in this city; in this latter year cancer actually caused more deaths than scarlet fever, this being a very light year, with 618 deaths from this latter disease. In 1882 the mortality tables showed 731 deaths from cancer in this city, or more than two daily. During these fourteen years, 6,843 persons died of cancer in New York city. Patients suffering from cancer are welcomed in no hospital; in most institutions they are absolutely refused, and nowhere in this country are cancer cases grouped together with a view of studying the disease as to its nature and cure."

NEW YORK'S BLACKMAILERS.

The Most Adroit Rascals of the Sort in the World.

[New York Star "Man About Town."]

I read a rather singular story recently about the operations of a stylish gang of city blackmailers, and was instantly reminded of an incident related to me by a friend several years ago. Said he:

"The blackmailers in New York are bolder and more adroit than anywhere else on the globe. They play first on credulity, then on timidity, next on absolute fear, and at last on the purse, the reputation and the very vitals of their victim. There's only one way to deal with the blackmailer."

"Which way?" I inquired.

"Why, hand 'em over to the police and bear the exposure like a man. At the present moment there are hundreds of them here, defying detection and plying their vulture-like vocation successfully, just because men are cowards and women weak. Not an actor, scarcely a clergyman, but has encountered them and been 'bled,' as the slang goes. To-day they are bolder than ever before. Why, sir, some of them have even established so-called weekly newspapers, which exist solely on blackmail."

"Don't the police know all this?"

"Certainly they do; but the police are powerless so long as the victim silently submits. That's the mischief of it! Why, it is not long ago since a clergyman—a very popular preacher—was entrapped by a gang of these people and compelled to sign checks for a considerable sum, which he paid next day rather than be subjected to the scathing exposure they had hatched up and threatened to spring upon him. Mark my words, there's many a pulpit emptied by the blackmailer and many a pastor driven forth disgraced because his congregation are credulous enough to swallow the lying stories."

Arithmetic Turneth Away Wrath.

[Middletown Transcript.]

If a man wants peace to reign in the household he should count ten before speaking at times when he feels as if his clothes don't fit him. And on days when the kitchen stove doesn't draw he should count 480.

London now receives from Italy flowers as fresh as if they had been cut only an hour.

H. T. LINDAHL writes: "This is to certify that I have been using Joseph's Oil in my family for nearly two years, and my wife thinks she can't keep house without it." Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

THE young lady from Vassar does not speak of a clammy sweat, but of a bivalvular transpiration.

FOR Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Cramp and Colic there is no remedy superior to [illegible]

A Dangerous Case.

* * * ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deathly pains in my back and —Kidneys.

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony.

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The doctors tried in vain to relieve me. But all to no purpose.

"Morphine and other opiates

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

"The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work, as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that was ever known. I called the doctors again, and after several weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It also cured my wife, who had been so for years; and has kept her and my children well and hearty with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife!
"Sister!
"Mother!
"Or Daughter!
"Can be made the picture of health!
"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!
"Will you let them suffer?"

"DON'T give it a weigh," said the coal dealer to his clerk, as he drove out of the yard with a light ton.

ORANGES AND FLORIDA.

Better than Breezes and Blossoms—Under a New Flag.

Even the balmy air and orange groves of Florida fail to keep its people full of happiness and comfort. Art must help nature everywhere—in the tropics as among the pines of the north. And, chief among the blessings which are adapted to all zones," writes Dr. [illegible] Wallace, of Fort Dade, Fla., "is PARKER'S TONIC. It seems to have the world for a field, and most of the current diseases yield to its action. I have used it in the case of a delicate and dyspeptic young lady, with the most gratifying results. It seemed to accomplish with ease what the usual prescriptions and treatment for that miserable malady failed wholly to bring about. I am also glad to state that the Tonic has greatly relieved me personally of a troublesome atonic condition of the stomach of long standing. It is the ideal purifier and invigorant."

Messrs. HISCOX & CO. call especial attention to the fact that after April 16, 1883, the name and style of this preparation will hereafter be simply *Parker's Tonic*. The word "Ginger" is dropped, for the reason that unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their patrons by substituting inferior preparations under the name of Ginger; and as ginger is an unimportant flavoring ingredient in our Tonic, we are sure that our friends will agree with us as to the propriety of the change. There will be no change, however, in the preparation itself; and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, contain the genuine medicine if the signature of Hiscox & Co is at the bottom of outside wrapper.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MOST bonnets are stringless.

OWL feather fans are fashionable.

SOW fresh ground plaster with grass seed.

YELLOW corn is the surest for cold land.

TONIC Laxative Horse Powders, the only guaranteed purely vegetable powder in the market, put up in tin cans. Price 35 cts. Sold by W. Callar.

$50 goes if Centaurine fails to help or cure the worst cases of corks, scratches, sore necks or wounds of any kind on horse or man. Sold by W. T. Callar. Price 50 cts.

HENS may be a little backward on eggs, but they never fail to come to the scratch where flower beds are concerned.

Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment, for external use is equally good. For sale at A. B. Armstrong's.

SPOONING is regarded as very silly, but after all it is the spoon that makes the greatest stir in the world.

KEEP the horses' collars clean and bathe their shoulders in cold water once a day.

SELF-MURDER by neglecting to obtain so sure a remedy as Barosma for kidney and liver complaint. Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa.

HORSES should match in weight, as well as in size, color and general appearance.

"WE know Heart Disease can be cured, why? because thousands say they have used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator and know it does the cure."—*Plympton News.* $1 per bottle at druggists.

IMPURE air, foul water, and untidiness —the three unpardonable sins of the dairy!

The Austrian Executioner.

[London Times.]

The public sentiment has been shocked by some newspaper reports on the way in which the extreme penalty of the law was carried out on a recent occasion by Marwood's successor. May we not take a lesson from our neighbors in this matter? In Austria, for instance, where capital offenses are punished by hanging, the executioner is a government official, with a fixed salary and certain perquisites, and a staff of helpers under him. He is attired in a showy uniform, with a cocked hat and jackboots, and rides up to the scaffold on a prancing steed under military escort. Conspicuous are the new white gloves worn in performing his functions and thrown off afterward never to be used again. This functionary (der Scharfrichter) is not chosen from the scum of the population, nor is he treated with contumacy. As was the case in France and may be now, the office is confined very much to one family, descending from father to son.

A clumsy execution or any unseemly exhibition at the gallows such as we in this country are too familiar with is a thing impossible in Austria. The Henker, as he is styled in other parts of Germany, combines with his ghastly duties the business of capturing all stray dogs found in the highways and streets unmuzzled. At the time to which I refer—thirty years ago—the individual in question was a most polite, well-informed personage and by no means ashamed of his calling. He lived rent-free in a house outside the city walls of Vienna and was glad to receive visitors. I believe England stands alone in not having a competent and properly accredited official to execute criminals.

Bismarck's Wife.

[Berlin Society.]

Bismarck's wife is a good and honest creature, very vulgar in her manners, but having a kind heart, endowed with much wit, although without penetration; admiring her husband naively, with a tenderness as true as it is profound; in no way proud of her position; kindly disposed, although brusque; amiable to everybody, taking note of the enmity of some and the false protestation of devotion of others, but disdaining the first and placing no reliance upon the second.

"Do take some more of the [illegible]

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

[illegible]

[illegible] Proprietor.

[illegible] Editor and Business Manager.

SMETHPORT, PA., JUNE 13, 1884.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

STATE.

[illegible]

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons have [illegible] to announce their names [illegible] for the office specified [illegible] to the decision of the republican [illegible]

FOR [illegible]
A. F. BANNON, KENDALL BOROUGH
[illegible]

FOR [illegible]
W. [illegible]
[illegible]

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
[illegible], BRADFORD
[illegible], BRADFORD
[illegible], BRADFORD

FOR [illegible]
[illegible] WASHBURNE, Foster Tw[p]
[illegible] BARTON, [illegible]

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The republican county convention will meet [illegible] at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating [illegible] Representative, Sheriff, Prothonotary [illegible] County Commissioners and [illegible] delegates to be appointed by the republican [illegible] at the regular voting places on SATURDAY, JUNE [illegible], 1884, except where [illegible] in accordance with the Rules governing the republican party.

[illegible]
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.
[illegible]

RULES

Governing Delegates, Adopted by the Republican Party of McKean County.

[illegible]

All republican caucuses in the county of McKean shall be conducted in accordance with [illegible] respectively.

If the independent element falls through a crack in the republican platform it won't be because the crack was large but because the independent element is so everlastingly small.

A coming to a Washington dispatch Hancock has given notice that if an old ticket is to be nominated he wants to be considered a candidate. Like Tilden, Hancock kicks against the man who ran on the ticket with him. He thinks it was English who defeated the ticket.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has finally presented to the public his long looked for letter declining to accept the democratic nomination for president. Physical inability to endure the burdens of the position are assigned as the main reasons for his decision. This ends the Tilden boom, and with even a fighting chance of success the democracy must now fall back on Ben. Butler.

Oregon leads off handsomely this year with a republican majority and the election of a legislature which insures a republican senator in place of [illegible] democrat. [illegible] The next elections will be held in August, in Alabama and Tennessee; then in September, Maine and Vermont will vote, and in October, Georgia, Ohio and West Virginia. These are all the states that hold elections [illegible]

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

The great mass of the republican party have finally been successful in securing as a candidate for president the man of their choice. For the past ten years it has been the great desire of the majority of the party and the American people that the nomination for the highest office within the gift of the people be given the greatest man in the party and the foremost statesman in the nation James G. Blaine.

In 1876 and in 1880 the popular will was defeated by the machinations of the politicians. Each time his friends though bitterly disappointed, accepted the verdict of the convention and helped to elect the nominee. But at no time did they cease in their determined purpose to yet make Blaine the candidate of the party. His popularity and power in the hearts of the people grew stronger with each defeat of their desires and the demand for his nomination was at last so overwhelming that the combinations and schemes in favor of lesser men were utterly futile. Since the days of Lincoln no nomination made by the republican party will meet with heartier response or wilder enthusiasm than the one given to the world on last Friday. The logic of necessity and the demands of public gratitude gave the crown of authority twice to the great hero of the war. Hayes was the product of expediency and Garfield the candidate of compromise. But Blaine is the hero of popular enthusiasm the representative of the peoples feelings and the voice of their desires. Blaine's popularity is not accidental however phenomenal it may appear. He has been well compared with Henry Clay. In temperament magnetism and genial manners they resemble each other. But the true secret of their real popularity is to be found in their intense Americanism. No single man to-day so fully symbolizes the American character as James G. Blaine. With an dominant courage he has conquered circumstances and made his own fortune and fame. To ability he added courage, to perseverance, pluck, to brilliancy, an intense love of country and to bold attack the chivalry of the brave. Fame did not take from him the democratic feeling nor high place give him a contempt for the multitude. While leading he was of the many. After the battle he was among the soldiers whom like Cyrus, he knew by name. His pluck, aggressiveness, ability success all joined to an intense love of national greatness, dignity and life have made him loved by the people and the idol of the masses. As secretary of state he overshadowed his chief and as member of congress the country looked to him as leader. Now he is nominated in the fulness of his fame and powers and the shouts of the multitude follow him even more loudly than in 1876.

The placing of Gen John A. Logan on the second place on the ticket was a grand stroke of wisdom. As one of the greatest and most successful soldiers and as one of the foremost and most aggressive of republican leaders he is worthy of the highest honors in the party. His name will be a tower of strength on the ticket. With two such men as James G. Blaine and John A. Logan for our standard bearers, the battle will be sharp and aggressive and victory will certainly be ours.

AFTER THE CONTEST.

The friendly contest is over. The representatives of republicanism have determined that the "Plumed Knight," of Maine, and the "Black Eagle" of Illinois, shall lead the republican legions in the coming campaign. Blaine and Logan the one the peerless statesman and incorruptible patriot, the other the statesman and soldier. In the convention which nominated these distinguished gentlemen were many who preferred other candidates. There were those who were earnest and honest in their support of President Arthur, because of his honest and upright administration. Others again preferred Senator Sherman, because they had seen his qualities tested, and knew him to be a tried, true, and conservative statesman. Some preferred Edmunds, the clean cut son of Vermont, whose stainless character and great abilities make him something more than the peer of the ablest in the land. Some favored Hawley, the gallant soldier and honest republican senator, having faith to believe that he could lead the party to victory. So far as personal preferences were concerned the convention was composed of the partisans of distinguished chieftains, each of whom aspired to the foremost place, but all professed to be republicans. It was their business, we may say their duty, to do all things necessary to advance the interests of their respective candidates, but now that the question of a ticket has been settled, it is their duty to unite earnestly in its support. It is for the delegates to transform their partisanship for men into allegiance to the party. In a spirit that does honor to his head and heart President Arthur pledged his earnest support to the ticket nominated at Chicago, and Edmunds, Sherman and Hawley, will be found in the battle van, striking sledge-hammer blows for Blaine, Logan, and victory. If the distinguished but unsuccessful candidates at Chicago can thus pledge themselves, there is no reason why their friends and followers should act to the contrary. Here and there a sorehead will doubtless be found, but such can no more stop the march of events than they can dam up Niagara with a bulrush. The like was tried in 1872. Schurz and his fellow malcontents joined hands with the democratic enemy, but the republican eagles were just as successful in a civic contest as they were upon the battle fields of the south. The matchless and undaunted legions of republicanism won a brilliant victory under Grant and Wilson, just as they are destined to do [illegible] Blaine and Logan. If there are those who expect to profit by any dissension in the party they will be sadly mistaken. A few may fall away from the faith through a sense of mistaken duty, but the factions which were as "distinct as the billows" at Chicago will be found "one as the sea" in the contest yet to come.

POLITICAL TATTOOING.

Yes, Mr Blaine is tattooed. So was General Garfield. So was Abraham Lincoln. So has been almost every man whom the American people have learned to admire, to trust and to love. As soon as any man gains public confidence, malignant and envious creatures are found to revile him. George Washington was called a traitor to the country, after he had secured its independence. Thomas Jefferson was not only an infidel, but a tool of France. General Jackson was reviled and hated as no man has been in this generation. Abraham Lincoln, let us not forget, was a gorilla. General Garfield was hunted to his grave with slander. "329" was industriously scrawled on pavements and there were creatures in this very state who alleged that his loved and noble wife was seeking to obtain a divorce when he was assassinated. He was the tattooed man of 1880, and the very people who emptied the foulest slanders upon him while he was living helped to swell the chorus of honor and of sorrow when he was suddenly taken from us. The best and strongest men of the country have always been tattooed in the same fashion.

But history shows clearly what the people have thought of the tattooing process in the past. The very men who have been most shamelessly villified are those whom the nation has delighted to honor. What the people think of the tattooing business now is best shown by the nomination of James G. Blaine in spite of patronage, in spite of detraction, in spite of scandals circulated constantly for eight years, and in spite of his own refusal to make any effort to secure a nomination. With a unanimity hardly ever shown in any other instance, the Republicans of the states from which Republican majorities must come have preferred Mr Blaine as their standard bearer. Those who have been tattooing him may learn that the millions reject that slander and despise their abuse.

Are we to believe that, after listening to charges against Mr Blaine for eight years, the American people have deliberately gone wrong? Are we to suppose that the people prefer an unworthy man, or are not competent to weigh evidence against him? He who has that idea shows that he does not believe in self government and is not fit for a share in it himself. Let the campaign pictures be sent broadcast all over the land, by all means. But let James G. Blaine, James A. Garfield and Abraham Lincoln be placed side by side, as the three most tattooed men of later American history. They knew each other well, trusted and loved each other and were loved and trusted by the American people. That they were all tattooed is only proof that the men whom the nation trusts are sure to have creatures to slander them.—New York Tribune.

THE Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago were true to their instructions and the sentiment of the people. They cast forty seven votes for Blaine on the first ballot and afterward increased it to fifty one. Notwithstanding all the talk, McManes did not go back on his pledge.

MR. BLAINE is a member of the Congregational church and General Logan is a Methodist.

IT is reported that Fitz John Porter has expressed his disapproval of the republican vice presidential ticket.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

Brief Sketch of His Life and Public Services—His Career as a Politician and Statesman.

James Gillespie Blaine, the republican nominee for president, was born January 31, 1830, at the Indian Hill Farm, in Washington county, Pa. His father was one of the heaviest landed proprietors in the state, and the son spent several years in early youth at school in Lancaster, Ohio, living in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was at that time secretary of the treasury, and whose descendants have since been prominent in Ohio politics. He entered Washington College and graduated at the age of 17, and for a time taught school in his native state. He was an occasional contributor to the magazines and a writer of fugitive pieces for the newspapers during his leisure hours. Finally, having concluded to choose the editorial route to fame, he accepted, in 1853, a call from Maine and assumed charge of the Kennebec Journal which in conjunction with the Portland Advertiser, he edited for some time. He was elected to the Maine legislature in 1858, and served four years. At the beginning of his last term of two years, he was chosen speaker and performed the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the lawmakers of the Pine Tree state. It was during the war of the rebellion in 1862 that he was sent to the thirty-eight congress, serving on the committee on postoffices and post roads. He at once devoted himself to a careful study of the rules of the house, and it was not long before he began to be regarded as one of the best parliamentarians in that body. He was re-elected to the thirty-ninth congress and repeatedly thereafter from the same district and in 1869 was made speaker of the house. His rulings were always prompt and accurate and it was not often that his bitterest enemies could pick a flaw in his decisions.

His position and skill as a parliamentarian brought him conspicuously before the public, and even when temporarily displaced by the advent of a democratic house and the election of a democratic speaker he led the forlorn hope of his party with great brilliancy on the floor; his great speech on the force bill being instrumental in advancing him to the senate, while strange to say, his principal antagonist in the debate, the late Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, was also transferred to the same body for the brilliant defense of his state in the debate.

There can be no question that at the time when the republican convention was held in 1876, Mr. Blaine was the most popular leader in the party. But the Grant administration was against him, and its forces defeated him. He received 351 votes in the final vote as against 375 for the Hayes' combination engineered by Roscoe Conkling, who had never forgiven the "Plumed Knight" for his severely vivacious reference to him on the floor of the house, in which Blaine compared him with Henry Winter Davis "as a diamond to a dunghill!"

Blaine after his defeat, entered the campaign with the best of feeling toward the republican candidate and worked night and day for his election. It is said however, that after the election and after the southern policy of the administration had been consummated, he never went to the white house, feeling that President Hayes had not done his duty by the party which had elected him. As a senator he voted against the electoral commission bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional. In 1880 he was once more a candidate for the presidential nomination and succeeded in so using the influence which he had, as to defeat the third term scheme. He did as much as any other one man to elect President Garfield, and in his appointment as secretary of state was a perfectly natural one. The history of his connection with the president during his brief administration and after the fatal bullet of Guiteau had done its work is too fresh in the public mind to need repetition here. James G. Blaine, although in private life, is regarded as exerting greater influence today than any other leader in the republican party.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

The Soldier and the Statesman—A Sketch of His Brilliant Career.

General John Alexander Logan is equally distinguished as a soldier and statesman. His father, Dr. John Logan, emigrated from Ireland in 1813, and settled as a country practitioner near Murphysboro, Ill. He prospered in what was then a wild country, and in 1824 married Elizabeth Jenkins, a native of Tennessee, who, two years later, on the night of February 9 1826, became the mother of the present republican candidate for vice-president.

The child was taught to read and write by his father and mother. There were no schools in those days. At 19 he enlisted as a private in the Mexican war and he was chosen lieutenant in the First Illinois regiment. He served with distinction throughout the war, and at its close, in the fall of 1848, he returned to his home to begin the study of the law under the guidance of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, formerly lieutenant governor of the state. After serving as clerk of the county court, he received his diploma and took up his position at the bar in 1851. He also immediately entered into politics and the same fall was nominated and elected to the state legislature. From that time until the outbreak of the war he figured prominently, not only in the state but also in the national councils of the democratic party, and served two terms in congress as its representative. Immediately on the outbreak of the war, however, he was among the first to enlist in the defense of the union. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and among the last to leave the field. Returning to his home September 1, he assisted in raising troops, and September 13 the 31st regiment of Illinois infantry was organized with Logan commissioned as colonel. The first engagement in which he and his command participated was the battle of Belmont, in November of the same year when his ability as a commander, and his dash and intrepidity foreshadowed the fact that he was to play a conspicuous part in the operations of the army. He participated in the movements at Fort Henry and was [illegible] of Fort Donelson, where he received a severe wound, and did not rejoin his command until some weeks afterwards, on the evening of the last day of the battle of Shiloh. On March 3 1862, he was made brigadier general and participated in the siege of Corinth as commander of the First brigade in General Judah's division of the right wing of the army and for his valiant services was publicly thanked by General Sherman in his official report.

In the movements about Vicksburg from February 1863, until July 4, when General Pemberton surrendered, General Logan, with his command, was actively engaged, and he was ordered to take the lead in the march into Vicksburg, July 4, after which he was given the command of that post, which he retained until placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps November 14, 1863.

On July 22, 1864, Logan, as commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, was ordered in pursuit of the enemy south of Atlanta. In the hard fought battle that followed, General McPherson was killed and General Logan succeeded him in command of the Army of the Tennessee. The success of the battle was accorded to Logan by General Sherman's official report. The battle of July 28, which followed, was another hotly contested fight, in which Logan's command was equally as conspicuous and successful. After the close of the war General Logan was offered the position of minister to Mexico, but declined. In 1866 he was elected to congress from the state at large in Illinois by a majority of 55,987, and in the fortieth of congress was one of the managers of the impeachment of President Johnson. In the next, the forty-first congress, Logan began to make his mark, and in 1870 was elected by the Illinois legislature to the United States senate. After serving his term he was defeated by the independents, who united upon the Hon. David Davis as his successor, but he was again elected to succeed Oglesby in 1870. He has always taken an active part in the legislation of the senate, and has introduced many useful bills.

The Ballots.

Below we give the summaries of the ballots for the presidential nomination at Chicago:

	1st bal	2d bal.	3d bal.	4th bal
Blaine	334½	349	375	541
Arthur	278	276	274	207
Edmunds	93	85	69	41
Logan	63½	61	53	7
John Sherman	30	28	25	
Hawley	13	13	13	15
Lincoln	4	4	8	2
Gen. Sherman	2	2	2	

A Temperance Dictionary.

The Louisville Courier Journal thus defines the liquor traffic:

"It is a business which is opposed to by every clergyman in the country.

It is a business which every merchant hates and detests.

It is a business which is the standing dread of every mother.

It is a business which makes 60 per cent. of the pauperism for which the taxpayer has to pay.

It is a business which makes 90 per cent. of the business of the criminal courts.

It is a business which keeps employed an army of policemen in the cities.

It is a business which puts out the fire on the hearth, and condemns wives and children to hunger, cold and rags.

It is a business which fosters vice for profit, and educates in wickedness for gain.

Drunkenness comprises all other vices. It is the dictionary of vice, for it includes every vice.

Drunkenness means peculation, theft, robbery, arson, forgery, murder, for it leads to all these crimes."

The Republican Platform.

The republicans of the United States in national convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the republican party has after saving the union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent, the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and the highest purposes of our citizens.

The republican party has gained its strength by a quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and equality of all men for the rights of citizens, for elevation of labor for honest currency for purity in legislation and for integrity and accountability in all departments of government and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield whose sound statesmanship long conspicuous in congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as president of the United states. His distinguished success in war and peace have endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just award and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. Against the so-called economical system of the democratic party, which would degrade our labor to a foreign standard we enter our earnest protest. The democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus revenue, and the republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus not by a vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction but by such methods as will relieve the tax payer without injury to the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United states the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of the duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the states is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government, and the republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out this constitutional power of congress over inter-state commerce.

The principle of public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of people and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor the enforcement of the eight hour law a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriations from the national revenue wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere protection to the citizens of American birth must be secured, and to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The republican party, having its birth in the hatred of slave labor and in the desire that all men may be free and equal is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia as an offense against the spirit of American institutions and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under a republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are the heritage of the people of the United states and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals especially where such holdings are in the hands of nonresident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the union soldiers and sailors of the late war and the republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The republican party also pledges itself to a repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of application.

The republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations and which shall give us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs, the policy which seeks peace and can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the western hemisphere.

We demand a restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and interests of American commerce, and we call upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and which takes no law from superior force.

Resolved, That the appointments by the president to offices in the territories should be made from bonafide citizens and residents of the territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to enact such laws as will promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territories and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, if possible, and by the military, if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a confederacy of states. The national government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the states have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the union kept inviolate.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the democratic party in the southern states, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the republicans of the south, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure every citizen of whatever race and color, full and complete recognition in the possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

The Doubtful States.

The nomination of Blaine and Logan takes several states out of the "doubtful" list. In nearly all of the tables which have been printed seven states have been set down as doubtful, namely: California, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Virginia. It will be generally conceded, we think, that California will cast her electoral vote for the republican ticket, no matter how popular the opposing candidate may be. Since 1853 California has been steadfastly republican, the only exception being in 1880, when Hancock, through the aid of the Morey letter forgery, carried the state. It may be accepted as certain that Blaine will sweep this state by a larger majority than has ever been cast since 1860.

Connecticut is naturally a republican state. Since 1840 it has supported the whig and republican nominees with but two exceptions. It voted for Pierce in 1852 and for Tilden in 1876, and the reasons for preferring Blaine to a democrat are stronger now than when Garfield was preferred to Hancock.

Next in order comes Ohio. To the majority of republicans it amounts to a settled conviction that Blaine cannot possibly be defeated in that state. In half a century Ohio has given her electoral vote to but two democratic candidates, Cass, in 1848, and Pierce, in 1852. The state which gave Garfield 37,771 majority will not repudiate his secretary of state, defender and eulogist. Taking these things for granted, then, the list of really doubtful states will stand thus, Indiana, 15 New Jersey, 9, New York, 36, Virginia, 12—total, 72.

There are 401 electoral votes, and 201 will be necessary to elect. The republicans will have as certain. Colorado, 3; California, 8, Connecticut, 6; Illinois, 22; Iowa, 13, Kansas, 9; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 14, Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 7, Nevada, 3, Nebraska, 5; New Hampshire, 4, Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 4, Vermont, 4; Wisconsin 11—total, 188.

The democrats count on as certain for them Alabama, 10, Arkansas, 7; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Kentucky, 13, Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9, Missouri, 16; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12, Texas, 13; West Virginia, 6—total, 142.

On the above showing the democrats would need 50 and the republicans only 13 more votes to secure a majority. If to the states classed as certain to go republican we add Indiana, there would be two votes more than enough. Virginia alone would fall one short, provided New York, Indiana and New Jersey went democratic. If Indiana and New York should be lost and New Jersey and Virginia carried, the republicans would have a majority of 7. By adding New York alone to the republican side, we could then spare Virginia and New Jersey.

The democrats, in order to win, must carry New York, Indiana and Virginia, which would give them a majority of 3, or New York, Indiana and New Jersey would make a bare majority. There is a possibility, however, that West Virginia and Florida may both cast their electoral votes for Blaine, and these would offset the loss of New Jersey, or either Connecticut or California.

New York, Indiana, Virginia and New Jersey will be the pivotal states, but there will be royal battles in Ohio, Connecticut, California and West Virginia, while a vigorous fight will be made in Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, and other southern states. On the whole, the chances are so decidedly in favor of the republican nominees, Blaine and Logan, that victory seems almost assured.—Pittsburg Commercial *Gazette*.

A Word to the Girls.

A teaspoonful of sulpher taken every other morning for a week, then omitted three mornings and taken again will clear the complexion in a couple of months, but will probably make the black specks more numerous for a week or two. A mixture of powdered brimstone or sulphur in diluted glycerine, rubbed on at night, in connection with the other treatment, will soon cause them to disappear. Wash off carefully, in the morning, with soap and water in which there is a little amonia. After this, if the face seems oily, wash it at night with spirits of camphor reduced with half as much glycerine and a few drops of amonia. In the morning bathe the face with a little amonia in it, and after wiping it carefully sponge it over with camphor and water, and in a short time the fairness of your skin will delight yourself and surprise all your friends.

Chairman Cooper Pays for the Supper.

A wager was made in May last between Hon Thomas V. Cooper and John W. Frazer, of the United States treasury department, of a champagne dinner for nine, as to which of them could more nearly approximate the strength which Blaine would show on the first ballot at Chicago. Mr. Cooper named 413 votes and Mr. Frazer 354. Colonel McClure was designated as umpire. Mr Frazer was warmly congratulated yesterday upon winning the wager. He has invited as his three guests Hon John McPomery, editor of the Franklin *Repository*, Chris Magee, of Pittsburg, and William Elkins. Mr Cooper has invited Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Charles Emory Smith, editor of the *Press*, and Colonel M. S. Quay. The date for the dinner will be fixed upon Mr. Cooper's return from Chicago.—Phila *Record*.

THE MINER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Seven Months for Fifty Cents.—Now is the Time to Subscribe for the Leading Republican Paper of the County.

Every voter in this county should be a reader of the MINER through the Presidential Campaign upon which we are just entering. This is eminently the case with Republicans. Therefore we will send the paper to campaign subscribers, commencing with our next issue and continuing to and including the issue of Nov. 21st, a period of Seven Months, for FIFTY CENTS.

The price of the campaign edition will not cover the cost of the white paper, but we, with all sincere republicans, desire that success should crown our efforts this year, and we are willing to make some sacrifice in order that so desirable a result may be accomplished. We suggest the following named gentlemen as proper persons to receive and forward subscriptions for campaign subscribers, and would request that they act in such capacity for the advancement of the common cause. If any of them are not able to attend to the business we would be glad if they would designate others:

E. H. Nichols, Annin township.
W. B. Chapman, Bradford city
J. L. Andrews, " "
E. F. Clark, Bradford township.
J. J. Robarts Ceres township.
G. F. Barton, Duke Centre.
E. A. Barden, Eldred.
F. K. Washburne, Gillmor.
A. F. Bannon, Kendall.
S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Joshua Davis, Kane.
James Hoop, Lafayette township.
A. P. Brewer, Norwich township.
L. Palmiter, Hamilton township.
Alf. W. Wright, Lewis Run.
Philip Tome, Corydon township.

No Fear of the Party Dying.

With the dude-like independents, styling themselves reformers, nothing, probably, can be done. They are wedded to the idols of dissent and imaginary self-importance. But republicans who care for their party and the advancement of its principles, even though at present sore and sorry, may and should be reached by appeals to old associations and their distrust of democracy. This end we hope will be accomplished. The situation is far from being altogether unpromising. Lincoln's first nomination disappointed the friends of Seward, but Lincoln was elected. There was republican revolt when Grant was renominated but he was chosen by an overwhelming majority. Hayes' nomination pleased nobody, but Hayes won in the electoral colleges. The republican party is not the old whig party. It is not dead nor dying. —Troy *Times*.(rep)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hotel For Sale.

WILCOX HOUSE, at Wilcox, Elk county, Pa. This hotel is on the line of the Phila. & Erie R. R. high among the Alleghanies, completely furnished spring beds, hair mattresses and all modern improvements, and will accommodate 75 guests.
Address or apply to NORMAN SHULTZ, Wilcox, Pa.
June 11th, '84, t-2.

JEWELRY
of all descriptions.
SILVER-WARE
The Best Made.
POCKET CUTLERY
TOYS,
A Full Assortment.
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES
And all Goods in my line, for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.
I Will match the
'ROCKFORD'
Watches against the world for time and money
All kinds of
REPAIRING
a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.
Call and See us.
M. L. Armstrong,
MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

MILK! MILK! MILK!
The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a
NEW MILK ROUTE!
Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.
At 6 Cents a Quart
until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Wm. Ramer.
Smethport, Pa., Jan' 2, 1y[illegible]-tf.

CALL ON
C. L. DOUGLASS
For Your
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes, Etc.
He keeps on hand the best goods the markets afford. Also Proprietor of
SMETHPORT GRIST MILL.
Feed and Meal
of the very best quality at the very lowest prices. Custom work done on short notice.
Mechanic St., SMETHPORT, PA.

THOS. R. FRISBEE,
General Dealer in
DRY - GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Flour, Feed, Lumber & Shingles
CORYVILLE, McKean Co., Pa.

T. L. McKEAN, agent, at Wilcox, Pa., and Smethport, Pa. 18-2-m.

M. A. SPRAGUE'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Opposite the Grand Central,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,
House Furnishnig Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,
In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.
A COMPETENT TINNER
Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

SWEET WORM POWDERS
A hacking cough, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth are caused by worms. Use
SWEET WORM POWDERS
Sleepless nights, convulsions and straightening out of the l[imb]s in children are caused by worms. Use
SWEET WORM POWDERS.
They are a sure and safe remedy for the cure of worms in adults and children. Try the
SWEET WORM POWDERS.
The most pleasant and easy remedy to take with the best results are
SWEET WORM POWDERS.
They have been on the market for fifteen years and have always given satisfaction in every case. Try the
SWEET WORM POWDERS.
When your druggist offers you anything else do not take it, but make him send and get
E. K. THOMPSON'S
SWEET WORM POWDERS.
Prepared at Titusville, Pa. Price 25c. Sent to any postoffice address on receipt of 25 cents.

[illegible] REMEDY FOR CATARRH
Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SHOES.
WHEN YOU WANT
BOOTS AND SHOES
—GO TO—
G. A. GROVES & SON,
NO. 28 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.
They Will Charge You Fair Prices, But They Warrant Their Goods to be Just as Represented.
You Cannot Afford to Buy From Irresponsible Parties
They Sell the Best At Lowest Prices.
G. A. GROVES & SON,
No. 28 MAIN STREET, - BRADFORD.

New Goods Just Received
At D. C. YOUNG'S.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
Spring and Summer Clothing
For Men, Boys and Children.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
Complete Line of
DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,
And Full Stock of
CHOICE GROCERIES!
All of which were bought CHEAP FOR CASH, and will be sold accordingly.
CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK—NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS
D. C. YOUNG,
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 26, 1883.

JOHN DIGEL'S

MARBLE WORKS.
Monumental
and
Mantel Designs
Executed in the Best Style from either
MARBLE ✣ OR ✣ SLATE
Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

J. G. HABERNIGG,
Bradford's Most Reliable Merchant Tailor,
Has just received a Complete Stock of New Spring Goods,
FRENCH, ENGLISH,
AUSTRIAN, GERMAN,
AND AMERICAN.
No other tailor in the oil region gives the same class of work and same quality cloth and trimmings for the amount of money. No tailor in the world can give better fits, and I will sell suits from $20.00 up and pants from $6 00 up.
P. S.—I will remain for the coming year at my store on Washington street. This will make my expenses much less and enable me to give my customers better bargains than ever. EVERYTHING STRICTLY CASH.
J. G. HABERNIGG,
No. 8 Washington St., Bradford, Penn'a.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
VASELINE
(PETROLEUM JELLY.)
One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cents
Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts. to 15 cents
Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cents
The public must not accept any but original goods bottled by us, as the imitations are worthless.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.

H. W. RUBIN,
DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all of such work as belongs to the trade. All work warranted. I have also on hand a fine assortment of
Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

Smethport Pa., June 13, 1884

[illegible]

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

[illegible]

[illegible] caught a fine lot of [illegible] Tuesday last out of Marvin [illegible]

The [illegible] case of Chester King [illegible] Stilwell King will [illegible] before the court again next week.

The county [illegible] furnish [illegible] great [illegible] since it became the [illegible] of the county. [illegible] the county.

[illegible] has had his bar [illegible] newly and neatly papered and [illegible] which adds much to its always [illegible] appearance.

[illegible] delinquents who have not [illegible] their [illegible] school tax will do [illegible] may be able to pay the [illegible] their hard earned dollars.

[illegible] was in town on [illegible] his celebrated [illegible] cigars. They are an ex[illegible] destined to become very [illegible]

[illegible] has started the [illegible] which he did within a short [illegible] It has just started and there and [illegible] because he says [illegible]

[illegible] Melvin says it is no easy task [illegible] office full of taxpayers at [illegible] and [illegible] emphatically and [illegible] to be caught.

[illegible] the dandy trout catch of [illegible] place and manages to get out once [illegible] and secures a goodly number of [illegible] speckled beauties which he divides [illegible] among the boarders at the Grand Central.

[illegible] Gardner and family and [illegible] of Wayne county [illegible] visiting at Mr J. H. Dunley's. Mrs [illegible] sister of Mr Dunley. Mr [illegible] member of assembly from [illegible] county.

[illegible] patriotic citizens of this borough [illegible] to [illegible] the glorious Fourth of July [illegible] without an adequate [illegible] that our country is as glorious as [illegible] and our flag is still there. [illegible]

Captain [illegible] of the [illegible] has received so many flattering comments upon his [illegible] in helping to perform the Memorial [illegible] Decoration Day, that [illegible] concluded to study for the ministry.

The editor of the [illegible] went away off down to [illegible] last week and wrote home a [illegible] for his paper telling all about his [illegible] It was an event in the [illegible] not to be lightly [illegible]

Among the many land owners who have [illegible] town the present week [illegible] and redeeming land [illegible] Wilder of Olean N. Y. [illegible] Warren O. D. Coleman [illegible] Wernwag, of Phila[illegible]

An oil well on Shingle House [illegible] county which was finished one day [illegible] to be a small producer [illegible] enough to nearly cause the [illegible] in that locality who think they [illegible] pastures at fabulous prices.

The [illegible] boasts of a standing population of 2300 in that borough. We cannot boast of quite so large a standing population in our borough but when it comes to the sitting down population we will show up figures with any town of its size.

[illegible] walk at the intersection of Church and Water streets has been laid. Now if the authorities will see to it that a new walk is laid on Church street along the old Bennett [illegible] it will be forgiven and we'll say nothing more on that subject.

The Wellsboro *Gazette* says a man in a neighboring county, who had his hair cut on Saturday night, when the shop was full of regular customers waiting to be shaved, fell from the chair and broke his neck. A fearful warning, and one that should be heeded by all righteous people.

In another column of this issue an advertisement of Hotel for Sale will [illegible] acquainted with the Wilcox House we have no [illegible] that some hotel man could do a thriving business in it as it is [illegible] popular summer resort, near good trout streams and [illegible] in all respects.

Jake Peck is the successful fisherman of the town. On Tuesday after [illegible] picked [illegible] weighing [illegible] pounds. Not a few envious eyes [illegible] Jake as he walked up street with his prey.—Oakdale N. Y. *Journal*. While living in Smethport Jake was [illegible] there as any of the boys [illegible]

The large operators on the oil field [illegible] combination [illegible] purpose of controlling the oil [illegible] One of the resolutions [illegible] the operators who [illegible] after August [illegible] publicly [illegible] members of [illegible] to be [illegible]

[illegible] to try to beat the poor [illegible] A former [illegible] of the defunct [illegible] returned from the [illegible] and [illegible] of three [illegible] publishing the list of [illegible] He will now be compelled to pay [illegible] of the loan, which [illegible] will take every dollar that he [illegible] There are several others [illegible]

[illegible] Warren [illegible] calls the attention of Congressman Brainerd of this district to the fact that the mail between Warren, Kinzua, Leydon and other places up the river is still carried on horseback [illegible] as it has been for years [illegible] twice each way every day between these places. Perhaps Congressmen Brown and Brainerd might put their heads together and have this matter righted. It affects about equally the constituency of both.

Borough Taxes.

The borough duplicate is in the hands of Treasurer Gallup, and those who would save the percentage would do well to call on him and pay up. Following are the taxes and amounts as shown by the duplicate.

Borough tax	$ 832 21
Road tax	547 56
Water tax	[illegible]
Dog tax	35 00
Total	$1876 02

The Borough Council.

Our borough legislators held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening. The street commissioner's bill for labor done on the streets during April and May was presented and ordered paid. The pay roll for April was $47 51, for May $128 86.

A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to examine and report on wasting the damage to any [illegible] walks alleged to be done by the Smethport Gas Company in laying mains. Messrs Farmer, Stoner and Gallup were appointed such committee.

Baptist Church Items.

The subject of next Sunday morning's discourse will be "A very important and timely truth to consider."

In the afternoon at three o'clock the pastor will preach in the school house at East Smethport.

At eight o'clock in the evening Prof. James Beach, principal of the Smethport school, a scholarly and thoughtful Christian gentleman who has attained some local celebrity as a lecturer, will deliver an address in the church upon the parable of "The Rich man and Lazarus." A cordial invitation extended to all.

To Supervisors.

We notice in an exchange a [illegible] the following law in force as this year, which any [illegible] would do well to peruse and heed. The supervisors of [illegible] shall cause posts to be erected at the intersection of all public roads with their respective townships (when [illegible] are not convenient) with [illegible] firmly fixed thereon and index boards pointing the direction of such roads, on which boards shall be inscribed, in large and legible characters, the town village or place to which such road may lead, and the distance computed in miles. If any supervisor after ten days [illegible] to put up or keep in repair such index boards as aforesaid, such supervisor shall for every such [illegible] forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding $10.

The Starling Bequest.

Hon. J. C. Backus, who has the matter in charge, is very positive that the borough school district will ultimately secure the amount bequeathed by the late Paul Durang of Brooklyn for the school building purposes. The amount of the bequest is [illegible] the right of the borough to the money under the provisions of the will is contested by the Presbyterian and Methodist churches [illegible] to which each of them would revert upon [illegible] contest of the right of the borough. The matter has been referred for a decision to Judge Knox, president Judge of [illegible] county, [illegible] next Tuesday and [illegible] the case will be argued before Judge Knox.

A New Church.

At the invitation of a number of men and women who had organized themselves [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] a council consisting of the [illegible] the various Baptist churches of this [illegible] [illegible] met in the [illegible] church on Thursday, June [illegible] and after [illegible] them as a regular Baptist church in full fellowship with the churches of that denomination. Rev. S. [illegible] Morris [illegible] Center, N. Y., was moderator and Rev. B. [illegible] of [illegible] N. Y. clerk. The exercises which were of a very interesting character were as follows: Sermon [illegible] Rev. M. [illegible] of [illegible] N. Y. from [illegible] Prayer of recognition by Rev. [illegible] of Great Valley, N. Y. Hand of fellowship by Rev. [illegible] of Salamanca, N. Y. Charge to the church by Rev. [illegible] Gates, of Smethport. The new church starts under most promising circumstances. Rev. N. Hart is the pastor, and D. Sampson Jr. clerk.

Mr. Rogers' Voice at Leadville.

In the report of the Blaine and Logan ratification meeting at Leadville we find the following:

Hon Lucius Rogers, of Pennsylvania, was called for and came forward. Mr. Rogers stated that he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention and if there was anything in his life that he regretted it was that he voted for R. B. Hayes against James G. Blaine. He said: We can elect James G. Blaine even if New York casts her vote for Samuel Tilden, but he did not believe that New York would cast her electoral vote for Tilden. James G. Blaine will carry that state by 50,000 majority. The traders, sluggers and [illegible] of the city of New York can not overbalance the vote of the great state outside of that city. He also stated that Pennsylvania will give him 60,000 majority. The plank in the republican platform that every citizen shall have the right to vote and have that vote counted, should be dear to every American, whether republican or democrat. Mr. Rogers retired amid great applause.

Merits of Candidates.

In a recent issue of the MINER we published the following:

[illegible]

Taking advantage of the foregoing invitation and with a greatly mistaken view of its import and meaning, an evidently bitter personal enemy of one of the prominent candidates for nomination on the republican ticket sends to us a communication treating him with abuse and vituperation—all unsigned—and asks us to publish it. We are glad to state that [illegible] should have been [illegible] very be wrote [illegible] consign it to the waste paper basket. We therefore save him his regret and [illegible] his thanks by dumping it at once into the oblivion of our capacious waste basket. As the item above states we are ready to publish communications from friends of candidates giving good reasons why they are worthy of being honored by the party, but we are not ready to open our columns to the assaults of personal enemies, the discussion of personal or private grievances, or the ventilation of local quarrels.

Wool Wanted.

The highest price in cash will be paid for wool at the store of W. D. Gallup, Smethport, Pa. 24-12.

LOCAL POLITICAL POINTS.

As to What Local Politicians are Thinking, Saying and Doing, Both in County and District—Some Reliable and Some Rumors.

MANY republicans in this section object very strongly to the calling of the county convention at so early a date.

Mr. Eaton has settled the senatorial question, now let us hear from Mr. Stevens on the legislative candidacy.

First the county convention, then the ever glorious Fourth, then the democratic national convention. The first week of July will be very [illegible]

We expect to receive a dozen or more announcements of candidates for our next issue, who have been waiting for the call of the county convention.

[illegible] in the backs, would it be [illegible] to be coming to the front. They have but brief over two weeks [illegible] known.

It is stated that a prominent republican of Bradford [illegible] at Chicago last week that Blaine will carry New York. The money was put up and he will win it.

C. K. Sartwell says he don't believe in dark horses [illegible] He says there is one dark horse candidate for sheriff whose nomination would be perfectly ridiculous. Who can he mean?

There have been no announcements of candidates for the office of county auditor. Is that office to go begging? There is [illegible] in it, but it is one of the most important offices in the county.

We don't know of but one Arthur man in the borough who will feel the nomination of Blaine. That is our democratic friend A. R. Armstrong. He was an original Arthur man and he don't like Blaine at all.

The chairman of the republican county committee [illegible] in this number of the MINER his call for the assembling of the county convention on the first day of July. This will make a campaign of [illegible] think [illegible] early a convention.

[illegible] last Friday evening [illegible] that Blaine was the choice of the [illegible] Everybody seemed ready to go for anything. Even the [illegible] was full of enthusiasm. All [illegible] club with [illegible] as president was [illegible] victory [illegible] for the coming campaign. [illegible] of the night was [illegible] al inharmonious [illegible]

[illegible] Harrison is being [illegible] as a candidate for [illegible] republican primaries of [illegible] McKean and [illegible] will receive [illegible] of this county [illegible] question [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Lantz [illegible] that Mr. [illegible] If [illegible] will [illegible] three [illegible] that [illegible] it [illegible] hoped however that the candidacy of either one or the [illegible] will not [illegible] dentary matter and [illegible] the [illegible] of Mr. Eaton and that it will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted by his unanimous election.

[illegible] that will be presented before the coming county convention are each very fine [illegible] the strongest [illegible] the most certain [illegible] selected. The [illegible] partial at the [illegible] and strength of all the aspirants. Regardless of every [illegible] the convention is to elect candidates [illegible] elected [illegible] the Bradford Evening [illegible] of Wednesday [illegible] by the party. "The convention can have but one sentiment as the basis of judgment after assuring themselves of the worthiness and capability of the candidates, and that must be the strength at the polls. There is [illegible] worthy and capable men in the [illegible] There have been many such on a ticket in years past and some of the have been defeated, not because their opponents were any more worthy or capable but because the greater object of success at the polls has been too often crossed for minor considerations. The sins of the democracy of this county capturing many of the best offices in the [illegible] of their minority vote is wholly due to their policy of disregarding every [illegible] than the strength of a candidate and [illegible] may be able bring to bear to secure his election. The merits and alleged claims of aspirants, the will and wishes of the rank and file the demands of locality in fact, every consideration that is usually supposed to have weight in the selection of a candidate for public position is by them ruthlessly and ruthlessly [illegible] and [illegible] by the more vital question [illegible] to secure the [illegible] the assistance of republicans who [illegible] influenced more by [illegible] good fellowship than the [illegible] of their own ticket. It is all well enough to reward faithful service in the party and to recognize unquestioned fitness and capacity in making nominations, but as often [illegible] in practice, and [illegible] to the recipient only an empty honor and to the party the bitterness of defeat. No man has the privilege to claim a nomination as his right. There is [illegible] of an [illegible] at the polls. A [illegible] compete [illegible] on the ticket [illegible] for the [illegible] of faithful service. Neither are places on the ticket the property [illegible] small politicians to manipulate at [illegible] to suit their personal interest. The people have a right to demand [illegible] and strongest men in the [illegible] be placed on the ticket, and those of its parts be sacrificed to please every interest or to make the [illegible] of the opposition easy. We ask [illegible] that the republicans of McKean county will practice [illegible] at the [illegible] please [illegible] friends and [illegible] at the [illegible] expense of [illegible] success of any part or parts of the ticket. We will do neither by any [illegible] hearted policy that will result in defeat at the polls."

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of the Smethport Hose Co., No. 1, the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, The [illegible] has been called and one whose name appeared as the head of our list as [illegible] honorary member of our [illegible] has courageously and even cheerfully answered its imperative summons and we have lost a genial companion, a well loved friend, a ready helper, a generous benefactor, and

WHEREAS, For the first time the dark and chambers of that [illegible] have been opened to receive one of our members, we the officers and members of the Smethport Hose No. 1, express our sincere sorrow for the loss of one whose aid and advice has been invaluable to our success, and whose patience and cheerfulness under great affliction was proverbial, and we desire hereby to express our heartfelt sympathy with the parent and family of our deceased brother, Delano R. Hamlin in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased brother and a copy furnished the McKean MINER and the McKean *Democrat* for publication.

F. W. Boswell,)
S. Gorton,) Com
T. F. Richmond.)

At a regular meeting of McKean Lodge No. [illegible] the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe who doeth all things well, to call from this world of labor, sorrow and pain our beloved Brother Delano R. Hamlin, whose life has ever been an exponent of the benevolent principles taught within the lodge, and who by the constant exercise of charity, patience and resignation under suffering and the faithful discharge of every duty had endeared him to his fellows.

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of a friend and brother, we bow submissively to the decree of the great and [illegible] Master, and tender to the bereaved family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the lodge, a copy presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the MINER and *Democrat*.

H. F. Barbour,)
L. O. Chadwick,) Com.
D. M. Smith)

BRADFORD.

The [illegible] theatre actors and actresses had a [illegible] roller skating party at High [illegible] park Sunday.

The police report a large number of [illegible] characters in town who are [illegible] with the races.

The hook and ladder company was presented with [illegible] by people living near the tank which burned Tuesday whose houses the company worked so hard to save.

Tuesday was a little too moist for the races and they were put off. Three heats were trotted Wednesday and they were again interrupted by rain. Pool selling is very lively.

James [illegible] the present city clerk has announced himself as a candidate for [illegible] at the hands of his democratic friends. If he can get ahead of [illegible] Brawley in the race he will have to [illegible] a great deal swifter than we think [illegible]

The old Melvin building on the public square has not as yet been torn down but will be shortly and a brick building will be erected which will lay over anything in the city. It will be three stories high and feet off with a mansard roof on the top and at one end a tower will be [illegible]

There will be a wrestling match at the [illegible] theatre this evening between Andre Christol of Paris, France champion Greco-Roman wrestler of the world and E. J. Burton champion collar and elbow wrestler of Michigan for one hundred [illegible] and [illegible] per cent of the gate money. The match promises to be a lovely [illegible] and will attract a good crowd.

The [illegible] Novelty Company started in on a week's engagement at the Opera House Monday evening and proved to be about the smallest show that ever came here. The actors were greeted with [illegible] on their appearance on the stage but the night it was all applause and seemed greatly pleased. One night was enough for them as Tuesday they disbanded.

A tank containing a small amount of oil between Congress and South Mechanic streets was struck by lightning Tuesday and burned furiously. Burning [illegible] from the tank and running [illegible] the hill threatened several residences on Congress street. W. F. Kel[illegible] barn was partially burned and several small out buildings badly scorched before the fire was gotten under control. Had the tank been full of oil at the time it was struck the fire would have been a bad one as the waterworks stream was inadequate to fight any fire.

George Fagundus a miserable character who has boarded at different times with jailor Dean and has seen the inside of a good many lockups has long been a terror to the police of this city. A few days ago they determined to get rid of him and exiled him from the town. He didn't exile worth a cent however and Tuesday evening was discovered by officer McCleary playing billiards. He never waited to see whether his shot counted or not nor to get his coat which he had carelessly thrown off, but went out of the room like a shot. The long legged officer soon overhauled him and placed him in the cooler. In the morning he was set to work on the streets with a ball and chain fastened to his leg. All day he was surrounded by a curious crowd who waited in vain to see him lift his hand to work. At one time during the day he was taken with epileptic fits and came near dying. There are a few more just such characters in the city who should be given the same treatment.

JUPITER.

Bradford, Pa., June 12, 1884.

State Teachers' Association.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the State Teachers Association will meet at Meadville on the 8th, 9th and 10th of July next. The leading instructors of the state will be present and take part in the exercises, as well as several prominent educators from abroad. It promises to be one of the most enjoyable and instructive sessions that has yet been held, and every teacher in the state who can so arrange it should attend.

Still Coming.

The new goods at Mrs. Nash's. The latest receipts are a fine lot of new Shawls, White Dress Goods, Colored and White Linens, and Embroideries. New Hats are received every day. I have the largest and finest stock of Millinery Goods in town.

MRS. NASH.

Main St., Smethport.

SEND money by American Express Co. money orders. Receipts given. Money refunded if orders are lost. Sold at all offices of the company. Payable at 6,500 places. Rates: To $5 5c. $10 8c. $20 10c. $30 12c. $40 15c. $50 20c.

H. L. ARMSTRONG,
Agent for Company.

30-6m

Young Wonder.

Deputy Sheriff F. B. Dean, has returned from his eastern trip where he sold his little grays and the handsome silver tail ponies of Col. Wilcox bringing back with him a gray stallion—very handsome, only three years old and showing wonderful speed at his age. This horse will be known as Young Wonder, being sired by the well known fast pacer and trotter Tom. Wonder, the fastest horse known at both gaits. Young Wonder can be seen at all times at Sheriff Wilcox's stables in Smethport, where his services can be had on reasonable terms. For information in regard to him address,

F. B. DEAN.

Smethport, Pa., May 28th, '84. 20-tf.

For Sale.

A good platform spring wagon, two-seated. Enquire of

W. J. COLEGROVE.

Smethport, May 29th, 1884—23-tf.

Rock and Rye.

Rock and rye candy is meeting with a rough reception at the hands of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the western part of the state. They have had the compound analyzed and found enough alcohol in three pieces to intoxicate a young boy or girl. They have commenced proceedings against the sellers of this pernicious article, and no doubt the public will be informed as to whether the candy or whiskey can be sold under an ordinary mercantile license.

LEGAL.

Partition Sale.

D. W. C. Carroll } In the Court of Common
vs. } Pleas of McKean county
William Jones } No. 3 May Term, 1884
Sitting in Equity

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In obedience to an order of court in the above entitled cause, we the undersigned Master and Commissioners appointed by the Court will expose to public sale at the office of G. B. McCalmont, at the City Building in the city of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., on the Eighth day of July, A. D. 1884 and will sell to the highest and best bidder the following described property to-wit: Being [illegible] number five (5) twelve (12) twenty [illegible] and twenty-eight (28) of the subdivisions of the [illegible] Tract in Bradford township McKean county, Pennsylvania as surveyed by [illegible] Gorton surveyor, in 1879, containing 41.04 acres more or less together with [illegible] oil wells, all boilers, all engines, all tubing, casing, fittings, fixtures and appurtenances situated thereon and thereunto belonging.

G. B. McCALMONT, Master.
GEO. H. LYON } Com'rs.
D. D. WHITE }

Bradford, Pa., June 11th, 1884. 1-3.

Court Proclamation.

THE HON. A. G. OLMSTED, PRESIDENT Judge and the Hons. HENRY HAMLIN and [illegible] Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept bearing date Friday, Feb'y 29th, 1884 and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Monday the 16th day of June, 1884 and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, May 26th, 1884 and in the 108th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

List of Traverse Jurors

Drawn in the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of McKean County to be summoned for Third Monday of June 1884.

Abley [illegible]—Liberty
Brown, Richard—Bradford
Brewer, A. P.—Norwich
Corwin, A. P.—Sawyer
Dotter, Geo. W.—Bradford
[illegible]—Keating
Demage, M. B.—Kendall
Emery, W. H.—Bradford
[illegible]man, F. H.—Bradford
Fetts, J. W.—Bradford
Hurt, C. H.—Rixford
Hurley, P. C.—Big Shanty.
Hall, D. [illegible]—Wetmore
Holmes, E. N.—[illegible]
[illegible], A. W.—Kansas Branch
Lewis, C. W.—Alton
Lawton, W. M.—Otto
Leopold, Lewis—Bradford
McIntyre, A. J.—Bradford
Martin, C. A.—Rixford
[illegible], John—Hamlin
Otis, Geo. H.—Sawyer
Pattison, Leslie—Keating
Prosser, J. B.—Foster
Richardson, Charles—Otto
Robins, [illegible]—Otto
Smith, Albert—Hamlin
Seaman, C. D.—Corydon
Seward, J. S.—Kendall
Sartwell, T. J.—Eldred
Sartwell, C. W.—Smethport
Smith, G. W.—Smethport
Tefft, J. A.—Bradford
Winship, G. W.—Annin
Williams, C. W.—Smethport
Wallace, Michael—Liberty

D. F. PATTISON } Jury Coms.
[illegible] CLARK }
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Attest: W. D. [illegible], Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., May 28th, 1884.

Trial List.

Certified List of Trial of Civil Causes for Third Monday of June A. D. 1884.

1. J. M. Fuller assignee of T. W. Humphrey and J. W. Humphrey and A. A. Aspinwall [illegible] [illegible] assigned J. W. Humphrey & [illegible] Lakeview? [illegible] Marine? [illegible] Bank of Dunkirk, E. A. Newell First National Bank of Franklinville and State Bank of [illegible] [illegible] May term 1883. Feigned issue [illegible]
2. J. M. Fuller assignee of T. W. Humphrey and J. W. Humphrey and A. A. Aspinwall lately doing business as T. W. Humphrey & Co. vs W. O. Wright. No. 133 December term 1882. Feigned issue. Plea filed.
3. James H. Wright vs W. A. Wright. No. 155 December term 1877. Assumpsit. Plea non assumpsit, [illegible] payment with leave &c.
4. [illegible] vs [illegible] King. No. 20 June term 1879. Assumpsit. Plea non assumpsit and [illegible] with leave &c.
5. A. W. Blackmar vs John Eaton and H. W. [illegible] No. 485 September term [illegible] Plea non assumpsit [illegible] payment with leave &c.
6. Washington Stark vs J. B. Taylor. No. 84 December term 1879. Replevin. Cognizance [illegible] [illegible]
7. F. W. Knox vs the Duke Centre Gas Co. No. [illegible] term 1880. Trespass for neg[illegible] Plea not guilty.
8. [illegible] B. Burt vs Charles N. White. No. 111 December term 1880. Ejectment for land in Eldred township. Plea not guilty.
9. [illegible] Freeman vs [illegible] McLeod John McLeod. No. [illegible] February term 1881. Ejectment for land in [illegible] township. Plea not guilty.
10. [illegible] W. King vs W. T. Callar. No. 445 Feb'y term 1881. Case. Plea not guilty.
11. [illegible] vs Wm. A. Wright. No. 250 September term 1881. Account render. Plea [illegible] [illegible]
12. W. F. Sprague and Ellen Sprague vs the Tide Water Pipe Line Company Limited. No. 258 December term 1881. Trespass vi et armis. Plea not guilty.
13. [illegible] vs J. W. Humphrey, W. T. Coleman and Thos. [illegible] No. 120 December term 1881. Ejectment for land in Otto township. Plea not guilty.
14. F. W. Cole vs city of Bradford. No. 272 February term 1882. Case. Plea not guilty.
15. B. Beckner vs John Stoughton contractor, H. S. Bradley, John Caring and S. D. Hoffman owners. No. 101 May term 1882. Sci Fa Sur Mechanics Lien. Plea nul tiel record and payment.
16. M. C. Mulaney vs Harlan [illegible] No. 197 February term 1882. Ejectment for land in Warrant 1391 [illegible] township. Plea not guilty.
17. [illegible] vs James A. Anderson, Wm. Anderson. No. [illegible] Dec term 1883. Indictment for cutting timber trees.
18. Almon Carpenter use of Mary Carpenter administratrix of the estate of Almon Carpenter deceased vs John Dunn. No. 211 Feb'y term 1881. [illegible] Plea payment.
19. John [illegible] vs [illegible] No. 181 February term 1881. Trespass on the case. Plea not guilty.
20. Wm. Haskill vs Albert Brandt. No. 518 February term 1881. Foreign attachment. Case in assumpsit. Plea of non assumpsit payment with leave &c.
21. J. T. [illegible] trustee of the Pittsburg Savings Bank for use of R. C. Christy receiver of the Pittsburg Savings Bank vs George C. Howe. No. [illegible] May term 1881. Case. Plea of discharge in bankruptcy in bar.
22. N. F. Hilton and James A. Waugh partners as Hilton & Waugh vs George A. Baker. No. 599 May term 1881. Foreign attachment in assumpsit. Plea non assumpsit, payment set off with leave &c.
23. A. J. Applebee and J. A. Fisher as Applebee and Fisher vs J. H. Palmer. No. 14 September term 1881. Appeal. Plea of nil debit.
24. Charles W. [illegible] and Phineas F. Morris trustee of estate formerly of Wm. Bingham the elder deceased vs Enoch Briggs. No. [illegible] September term 1881. Ejectment for land in Warrant No. 2[illegible]
25. N. F. Hilton and James A. Waugh partners as Hilton & Waugh vs [illegible] A. Baker and H. F. Malone partners as Baker & Malone. No. 104 September term 1881. Assumpsit. Plea non-assumpsit, payment set off with leave &c.
26. F. A. Rathburn vs Enos Parsons. No. 30 September term 1881. Trover and conversion. Plea not guilty.
27. A. Hooker vs D. J. Keyes. No. 238 September term 1881. Appeal. Plea of nil debit.
28. W. B. Roberts surviving partner of E. A. L. & W. B. Roberts vs Frank Babcock surviving partner of Frank Babcock and J. B. Mandeville late doing business as Babcock & Mandeville. No. [illegible] September term 1881. Assumpsit. Plea for defendant Babcock of non-assumpsit payment set off with leave &c.
29. Edward Hughes vs Tim Mullen Jr. No. 630 September term 1881. Appeal. Plea of nil debit.
30. Jones Dodge & Co. vs Warren Parks. No. 622 September term 1881. Appeal. Plea in abatement.

And now, March 10th, 1884 the above list of causes certified to Hon. W. D. Brown, President Judge of the Thirty-seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania [illegible] to be by him tried at a special court to be held for that purpose at Smethport commencing the Third Monday of June A. D. 1884 and to continue one week.

A. G. OLMSTED,
Judge Forty Eighth District.
J. B. BRAWLEY, Clerk.

Smethport, Pa., May 29th, 1884.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF ALIAS LEVARI facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale on the premises described below on MONDAY, JUNE 23, A. D. 1884, at 1 o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain water well and leasehold estate situate in Foster township, McKean county, and state of Pennsylvania, being a part of the Melvin farm and bounded and described as follows: It being a tract of land forty feet square surrounding the water well now owned by the Kendall Water Works, so-called, said square to be formed by using the well as a centre and running a line parallel with road and twenty feet distant from the well and between it and road and opposite to said line drawn parallel with the road on the other side of the well run another line parallel thereto, said lines to extend far enough so that two lines drawn, one on each side of the well and twenty feet distant therefrom and at right angles to said lines drawn parallel with road, will form a square, and each of said sides will measure forty feet. It is fully understood and agreed that if the said forty feet square does not include land enough to take in the boiler house and tanks now at said water well they are to extend far enough to include the land now occupied by said buildings.

ALSO—One boiler house and service pipes connected with the Kendall Water Works, situate on said property and connected therewith, together with all machinery and fixtures thereon, one boiler, one steam pump, one [illegible]-barrel tank and one 1200-barrel tank, —— feet of tubing, —— feet of casing, —— feet of sucker-rods, engine house, derrick and all tools thereon and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of G. W. D. Judd at the suit of L. E. Dufee.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., June 5, 1884.
Geo. A. Sturgeon, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Foreign Attachment.

McKEAN COUNTY, SS.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

We command you, that you attach T. W. Searl late of your county by all and singular his goods and chattels, rights moneys and credits lands and tenements in whose hands or possession soever the same may be so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Smethport, in and for said county on the Fourth Monday of May inst., there to answer Rufus Kistler, Michael Kistler, Milo Kistler and Mary F. Leach surviving partners of the firm of Stephen Kistler's Sons of a plea in assumpsit and also that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels or any of them may be attached so that they and every of them be and appear before our Court on the said Fourth Monday of May to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

{ Seal of Common } Witness the Hon. A. G.
{ Pleas Court } Olmsted, President Judge of said court at Smethport, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1884.

JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Proth'y.
Per W. L. SPECHT, Deputy.

The above is a true and correct copy of the original in my hands.

Attest: A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Per R. L. WHITELEY, Dep'y.

N. B. Smiley, Pl'ff's Att'y. May 16-21-46.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are forbidden to buy or in any way meddle with a pair of brown horses and a harness in the possession of I. H. Deal, as they belong to me and are left with him for a time only.

C. B. BRYNER.

Burning Well, Pa., May 28th, 1884—23-t3

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg on Tuesday, June 10, A. D. 1884 or as soon thereafter as is practicable for the incorporation of a company under and by virtue of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, to be known as the "Kane Gas Light and Heating Company." The object and purpose of the said corporation shall be the supplying of light and heat by means of natural or manufactured gas to the inhabitants of the village of Kane and vicinity in Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa., and for that purpose to have and exercise all the rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the said act.

McSWEENEY & BLAYS,
Attorneys for Applicants.

23-3w

Estray.

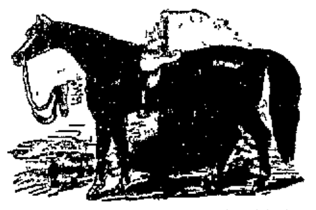
Came to the enclosure of the undersigned on or about 20th of May, 1884 a bay mare colt 3 years old, white strip in face. The owner can have same by proving property, paying charges [illegible] or it will be disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL LEHART.

C[illegible], Pa., June 4th, 1884. 24-13.

MISCELLANEOUS

A PRESENT OF $50.00
—TO—
Horsemen and Farmers.



CENTAURINE!
—THE GREAT—
Cleansing and Healing Compound

Is positively guaranteed to cure the worst case of Scratches, Corks, Sore Necks, Mud Fever or Wounds of any kind on Horse or Man. Centaurine has had a local reputation for twenty years dating back to the fall of 59 when [illegible] of petroleum was discovered [illegible] advertising [illegible] The above $50.00 goes. Ask your druggist what our instructions are in regard to it. Recommendations are loud in its praise. It costs you nothing if it fails to perform what it is advertised to do. Price 50 cents per bottle.

OUR TONIC LAXATIVE
HORSE POWDER

Is a purely vegetable preparation, free from any mineral and has a local reputation with Centaurine. They are put up in tin cans, retaining their medical properties while being used. The only true Tonic and Blood Cleansing Compound in the market. Price 35 cents per box.

Do not forget our

White Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment

The great assister of nature in softening the hardened and feverish hoofs. Try a package of these valuable preparations, and if they don't prove as represented, get your present. Price 35 cents per box. Manufactured by

WILSON & BRENEMAN,
Pharmaceutists,
KENDALL CREEK, PA.

For sale at W. T. Callar's, Smethport, Pa.

The Best
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
—IN—
SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages,
Salt meats, Corned Beef,
Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO.—

VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.

A Full Line of
CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

G. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, - Smethport, Pa.

New Spring Goods

MISS CARSON

Has just received a complete stock of the latest styles of

Millinery Goods!

And is prepared to supply patrons with HATS and BONNETS trimmed in the

LATEST AND FRESHEST STYLES

Give her a call before purchasing. Don't forget the place: DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE (next door to Young's store.)

J. C. HAMLIN.
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,
OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,
SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

☞ Customers say that J. C. Hamlin sells goods as low, if not LOWER than they can get them in any other store in the county.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

$50 REWARD will be paid for any Grain Fan of same size that can clean and bag as much Grain or Seed in one day as our Patent MONARCH Grain and Seed Separator and Bagger, which we offer to the public at a low price. Send for circular and price list, which will be mailed free. NEWARK MACHINE CO. Newark, Ohio, U. S. A.

Steam Engines, Clay and Ore Pans, Hoisting Engines and Machinery a Specialty. Second-hand Engines and Boilers on hand. ☞ Send for Stock List. THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny City. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.

SMETHPORT
BOROUGH LOTS

The subscriber offers the following lots in the Borough Plot of Smethport for sale at

LOW PRICES

And on the following reasonable terms: Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the contract, and the balance in three equal payments in one, two and three years.

The lots number from the northwest corner to the northeast, and from the southwest corner to the southeast in each square, No. 1 being the northwest corner and No. 8 being the southeast corner lot.

IN SQUARE 85.

Lots 1 and 2 facing on Main street, and Lots 5 and 6 facing on Water street.

IN SQUARE 86.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 facing on Main street, and Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 facing on Water street.

IN SQUARE 87.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 facing on Main street, and Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 facing on Water street.

IN SQUARE 67.

Lots 2, 3 and 4 facing on King street, and Lots 5, 7 and 8 facing on Main street.

IN SQUARES 45, 46, 47, 48.

Sixteen Lots facing on King street, and sixteen Lots facing on Green street.

IN SQUARE 24.

Four Lots facing on Green street, and four Lots facing on North street; four acres lying on the east side of and facing on Main street, bounded by lots of Mrs. Irons, A. D. Hamlin's estate and S. A. Bishop Outlots facing on North street, containing seventeen acres, on which there is a valuable Stone Quarry for sale or to be leased separate. Also the

OUTLOTS

Lying between Water street and Marvin creek, containing about twenty acres, through which the Bradford and Smethport railroad runs. These lots are well adapted for the location of manufacturing works and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

All information relating to Title and Prices of Lots will be given by my attorneys, Messrs. Morrison & Apple, Smethport, Pa.

L. ROGERS.

Leadville, Col. March 28, 1884.

FOR SALE.

One Pair Grey Horses,

Six years old, weigh 2300 pounds. Kind in any harness. Nice family carriage team.

A. T. PALMER.

Smethport Pa., May 1, 1884.

FOR THE LADIES!

Just received at Mrs. Nash's a full stock of New Spring and Summer Goods in the line of

MILLINERY
AND
Ladies ✢ Furnishing ✢ Goods.
—Also a fine lot of—
SILK DOLMANS,
WRAPS,
AND JACKETS.

☞ Our regular SPRING OPENING will be held on Saturday, May 10. 19-tf

WAGON.
Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.
Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.
HORSESHOEING!
A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

JAMES T. DONOHUE,
PLUMBER
SMETHPORT, PA.

In the rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.

Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boilers, Iron Sinks, Pumps, etc. 40

New Carriage Shop
IN SMETHPORT.

CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.

W. H. Wetenhall.

SMETHPORT, March 10, 1881.—v1.

EVERYBODY GOES TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked,
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETBLES.

I will also pay the highest price for

VEAL AND HIDES

☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF. ☜

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

J. J. ROONEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. WEAVER. 1876–1884. L. EMERY, JR.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO
41 and 43 Main Street,
BRADFORD PENN'A.

GREAT SUPPLY HOUSE.
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS.

HOUSE SUPPLIES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, BASKETS,
GRANITE IRON WARE,
COMMON TINWARE,
BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Solid Sterling Silver Spoons.
BABY CARRIAGES,
BOYS' WAGONS AND CARTS,
GENERAL HARDWARE,
THE BEST KEDZIE WATER FILTER.

☞ You can purchase anything you want at this Establishment.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
BRADFORD, - - PA

GREENEWALDS'
124 Main Street, Bradford, Penn'a.
Opposite Riddell House.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER.
NEW MEN'S CLOTHING,
NEW YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
NEW BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEW CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!
SOFT HATS, STIFF HATS
FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

GREENEWALDS',
Old Reliable--No Misrepresentation
BRADFORD, PEN'A
124 Main Street, Opposite Riddell House.

ALL NEW [illegible] That has [illegible] and I have not had [illegible] them to amount to anything. Please send me two more bottles.—[illegible] [illegible] by A. R. Armstrong. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES,

School Books, Blank Books.

Stationery,

Fancy Goods.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT

THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport, Pa.

E. B. McCOY,

Druggist & Pharmacist

No. 34 Main Street,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery. And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls.

W. T. CALLAR,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

TOILET ARTICLES,

Stationery, Etc., Etc.

—ALSO, PURE—

Wines & Liquors.

General Insurance Agency.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

W. T. CALLAR,
SMETHPORT, PA

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

Drugs and Medicines

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

BERGSTRESSER'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

SMETHPORT, PA.

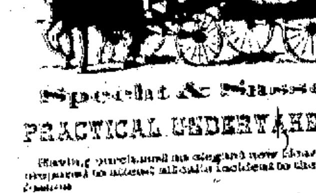
COPYING AND ENLARGING

A Specialty.

Landscaping and Viewing

[illegible]

Picture Frames of all Kinds.



Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $150 per month made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: [illegible]

... and West Virginia. These are all the states that hold separate white [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

PE-RU-NA

PERUNA is composed wholly of vegetable ingredients, each one of which is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the most potent of all the herbal remedies known to medical science. It cures without fail every case of

Chronic Catarrh, Consumption, General and Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Diabetis, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Diseases of the Stomach.

If your Druggist is out of our pamphlets on the "Ills of Life," or if you are a sufferer under a disease not mentioned in our advertisements, address the proprietors, S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio. (Mention this paper.)

MANALIN positively cures Constipation, Piles and Diarrhœa. Sold by all druggists. One dollar per bottle; six for $5.00. Directions in English and German.

CONSTIPATION!

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of decayed and effete matter, with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, fistula, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

"Was troubled for a year with torpid liver and indigestion, and after trying everything imaginable used BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. The first bottle revived me and the second cured me entirely."—J. S. Williamson, Rochester N. Y.

Health is Wealth!

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

THOMPSON & WOOD, Druggists,
BRADFORD, PA.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

THIS REMEDY [illegible] Apply by the finger into the nostrils. Send for circular.

ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

[illegible]

ELMIRA, N. Y.

The only College in the world that allows students to test its Merits before paying Tuition. [illegible] E. W. ALLEN.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY —FOR— RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CRAMPS, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

It is a sure cure for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on HORSES.

One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are INSTANTANEOUS. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send address for pamphlet. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard works of character; great variety; Books & Bibles low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; liberal terms. [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

BROWNELL BROS

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Provisions, etc.

AGENT FOR THE

White Sewing Machines

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa.

February 8, 1884. 9-1y.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. [illegible]

McKean County Miner

LITTLE GIFFIN.

[Dr. Frank Ticknor.]

Out of the focal and foremost fire,
Out of the hospital walls as dire;
Smitten of grape-shot and gangrene,
(Eighteenth battle and he sixteen)
Spectre, such as you seldom see,
Little Giffin of Tennessee.

"Take him and welcome," the surgeons said;
"Little the doctor can help the dead!"
So we took him, and brought him where
The balm was sweet in the summer air,
And we laid him down on a wholesome bed—
Utter Lazarus, heel to head!

We watched the struggle with bated breath—
Skeleton boy against skeleton death.
Months of torture, how many such!
Weary weeks of the stick and crutch.
And still a glint of the steel-blue eye
Told of a spirit that would not die.

And did not; nay more, in Death's despite
The crippled skeleton learned to write:
"Dear Mother," at first, of course, and then
"Dear Captain," inquiring about the men.
Captain's answer: "Of eighty-five
Giffin and I are left alive."

Word of gloom from the war one day:
"Johnston is pressed at the front," they say.
Little Giffin was up and away.
A tear—his first—as he bade good-bye,
Dimmed the glint of his steel blue eye.
"I'll write, if spared!" There was news of
the fight,
But none of Giffin—he did not write.

I sometimes fancy that were I King
Of the princely knights of the Golden Ring,
With the song of the minstrel in mine ear,
And the tender legend that trembles here,
I would give the best on his bended knee,
The whitest soul of my chivalry,
For Little Giffin of Tennessee.

SUNDAY NIGHT IN CHINATOWN.

Things in Mott Street Which Strike the Stranger as Enigmatic.

[New York Sun.]

One of the liveliest places in New York on a Sunday evening is the lower part of Mott street, from Chatham up to Park. It is lively with a life that is an enigma to the stranger.

From nightfall till nearly midnight the sidewalks, the stoops, and the steps leading to the basements swarm with Chinamen. It seems as though all the Chinese in the city were gathered there. The buildings on each side of the street are occupied almost exclusively by Chinese tenants, who are shy of inquisitive sight-seers, and keep their blinds and shades pretty closely drawn. The street is never bright with lights, but its nearest approach to brightness is on Sunday evenings. Then it has a kind of holiday appearance. There are two or three buildings in the upper stories of which festivities of some kind appear to be going on. Strange noises come from the windows—noises like the clashing of cracked cymbals, the piping of toy fifes, and the clatter of unstrung snare drums. For all that can be heard in the streets, these ridiculous noises are made solemnly and for some grave purpose; no sound of the human voice reaches the ear. The rooms in which these things are going on are brightly lighted. All the stores are open and rows of Chinamen, standing around, line the walls. The stranger can look through the window of a basement and see a Chinese barber shaving one of his countrymen. The victim winces, but takes the punishment as something which must be endured.

Almost without exception the Chinamen are Cantonese. Nine-tenths of them wear the dress of their native country. Square-crowned felt hats seem to be considered the correct thing. In some of the stores the merchants are so different from the other Chinamen that they seem like representatives of another race. They are the solid men of Chinatown. They look as the mandarins on tea chests would look if dressed in the less elaborate garb of commercial life. Their clothing is of fine texture, and it was evidently made with great care. Long ago the Chinese abolished buttonholes—the tailor's friend, as the moth is the furrier's friend. A curiously constructed "frog" and catch serve as buttonhole and button. Fashions do not change, cloth fabrics are lasting, and the rich Chinese merchant's outer garment endures for years upon years. These autocrats of Chinatown are seldom seen outside their places of business. An agreeable combination of spicy odors pervades the atmosphere of their stores.

The Chinamen who make a holiday of Sunday night seem to be very much occupied. The swarms around the doors are engaged in interested talk. The men hurry out of basements and disappear in the entrances from stoops. Evidence of the Chinese admiration for labyrinthine arrangement is shown at nearly every basement door which leads not into any room, but into a narrow passage that runs parallel with the sidewalk. Within the door the view is cut off by a turn in the passage. Some of these places are gambling rooms or opium resorts, or both combined. There isn't another place in New York where half as many persons can be seen about on a Sunday evening, where it is impossible to find the side entrance to a bar-room ajar not far away. The stranger naturally falls to conjecturing what the attraction can be that thus draws so many Chinamen to Chinatown, and occupies them till midnight.

There are always curiosity seekers strolling up and down the sidewalks. The Chinese do not appear to see them. Hoodlums go through the street in small mobs, and the Chinamen bear the infliction philosophically. Now and then a couple of young women with faces of wax-like pallor, hurry along the sidewalk. The stranger says to himself that they are opium fiends, going to hit the pipe at some joint. Ten to one they are shop girls going home from a stroll on the Brooklyn bridge.

Belgian Literary Prize.

[Paris Figaro.]

The king of the Belgians has regularly offered every year for the last ten years a prize of $5,000 for the best work on some subject of general interest, the greatest latitude of choice being allowed the candidates, provided the work came within the sufficiently comprehensive category of "œuvres d'intelligence." During the whole ten years the prize has only been awarded once.

Marguerite de Valois: Hypocrites hide their defects with so much care that their hearts are poisoned by them.

Military Service in Russia.

[Examiner.]

By the general military law of Russia, adopted some years ago, the term of service for ordinary recruits is six years with the colors and nine years in the reserve. The number of years to be passed in the ranks could, however, for recruits who had received a certain measure of education, be shortened to three; while students who had passed the leaving examination at a gymnasium could get off with six months' service, and students who had graduated at a university with three.

Knights of the Soil.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A new order of knighthood in France, known as the "Order of Agricultural Merit," is to be specially reserved for agriculturists. It is intended to encourage farmers in self-sacrifice and stimulate them to fresh exertions in their calling. A five-pointed star of green enamel, surmounted by a wreath of olive leaves and supported by a green ribbon with a pink edge, is the badge which this chivalrous order confers on the knights of the soil.

As When She was Young.

"I have used Parker's Hair Balsam and like it better than any similar preparation I know of," writes Mrs. Ellen Perry, wife of Rev. P. Perry, of Coldbrook Springs, Mass. "My hair was almost entirely gray, but a dollar bottle of the Balsam has restored the softness, and the brown color it had when I was young—not a single gray hair left. Since I began applying the Balsam my hair has stopped [illegible] and I find that it is a perfect [illegible]

ART EXTRAORDINARY.

Where Tattooed People in the Museums Come from.

[Boston Globe.]

"Turn around, Jim and let them see the crucifixion."

Two men, seated on chairs, sat facing each other in a room on North street. One of them was dressed in a navy uniform. His name was Elmer [illegible] Getchell. The other was a Boston citizen named James Burke, and he was dressed in a light and airy costume of a pair of trunks. There was nothing more upon him in the way of clothing but he had more decoration on his body than any man in the state. He was tattooed from his neck down to his toe-nails, with all kinds of figures of men, beasts, flowers, stars and shapes of every kind. His thighs were covered with idols, etc., placed there when he was in Burmah, eight years ago. All the rest of the work was new and has been put on within a few weeks by Mr. Getchell. The figures were blue and red, and the various figures were drawn in a skillful and artistic style. As the tattooed man turned around, his back showed the commencement of a picture of the Crucifixion, copied after the large steel engraving by Halton.

"I have a good deal to do on this man yet. That picture will cover all of the back and extend around to the sides. You see only the three figures on the crosses now, but I will work in all the other figures that are in the picture, and show the City of Jerusalem in the distance."

"How long does it take to tattoo a man, and what does it cost?"

"I did Frank Hadley in eight weeks, but the length of time depends on the length of the sittings each day. The cost depends a good deal on the size of the man. It is less work to cover a little man than one who tips the beam at 300 pounds. I have been at this business for the last five years, and have tattooed thousands of people. I charge all the way from 25 cents up to $500, according to the quantity and nature of the work."

"Is the operation a painful one?"

"Not at all. This pencil has nine fine needles in it. I stretch the skin tight and prick it this way. It makes only a slight itching. I never draw blood. Just see how it feels."

He pressed the reporter's hand. The sensation was not painful. Then he resumed his work on the man before him, and remarked:

"I use the best of Chinese ink. It costs $2 an ounce. For red I use pure vermilion. I frequently cover up old designs with new work. There is no danger of taking cold or of any bad effects at any season of the year. Some men almost faint when I go to work on them, but that is all imagination. There is no pain. This man is being tattooed for exhibition in a dime museum. Hadley has done well since I finished him, and gets $50 a week in Cincinnati, besides what he makes from the sale of his pictures.

"Children, too, are tattooed. They are brought by their parents to have initials and other marks put on them, so that they may be identified, if lost. Ladies bring pet dogs to have marks put on the inside of their ears for the same purpose. The oddest work I ever did was the tattooing of the noses of two bull dogs. Their noses were black with the exception of one or two spots, and as these would bar them from prizes at a show they were brought to me to have the spots colored. I did a good job, and they bore it like Christians. It's a queer business, isn't it? but it pays well, and I have all I can do the year round. There is a good deal of art in getting the figures correctly drawn in the skin, but once it is done, the figure never changes. If I draw a picture on a child and he grows to be a large man, the picture grows with him and the lines remain as true as at first. There are a good many who make bad tattoo work because they are bad artists."

Lunacy Caused by War.

[Paris Figaro.]

Dr. Legrand du Saulle, a distinguished authority on the subject of insanity, recently delivered an interesting lecture in the Salpetriere on the influence of the siege of Paris in the production of mental disease. For a few days after the declaration of war there was a notable diminution in the number of these cases, but as soon as it became known that the Prussians were marching on Paris the anxiety and alarm felt by the suburban population culminated in many instances in madness of a curious and rarely observed type—extreme melancholy, accompanied with stupor and dazed condition of the faculties. Three hundred and fifty thousand suburban residents had to take refuge in Paris, where they found no other shelter than that afforded by the railway carriages at the termini, which soon became densely crowded.

Hunger and inanition swelled the statistics of insanity during the siege all the more that wine was to be had in abundance, and the men of the National Guard spent the greater part of the 30 sous allowed them daily on drink, on which, in fact, they and many others lived during the last few days of the siege. The "mania of inventions" became very common at the same time. Gen. Trochu was constantly pestered with lunatics, who came to lay before him all manner of wild contrivances of their invention for the total and instantaneous annihilation of the Prussians.

Camphor for Cholera.

[Medical Journal.]

Dr. Dudgeon, the famous homeopathist physician of London, recalls the fact—apropos of Koch's investigations into the nature of the cholera germ—that Hahnemann in 1831 suggested that the contagious matter of cholera consisted of "excessively minute invisible living creatures," and accordingly advised the free use of camphor, which he held to be a potent cholera bacilicide—to the efficacy of which treatment, adds Dr. Dudgeon, the statistics of every epidemic in Europe testify.

Professor David Swing: An age of wit will always be an age of pathos, because laughter and tears are relations.

Safety Postage Stamps.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

One of the great sources of loss to the government in the postoffice department is that occasioned by the repeated use made of the same postage stamps. The United States authorities have not yet succeeded in finding an eraser which will be effectual without interfering with the body of the letter or the security of the envelope. Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Felix Walker, has, as he thinks, with great show of reason, found the long desired secret, for which he has obtained a patent. His stamps are printed on fine tissue paper, carefully prepared with oil and mucilage. A coating of oil is first spread upon the paper, and before that is dry a coating of mucilage spread over the oiled paper. The printing is done on the mucilage and shows admirably on the face of the paper. The result is that the stamps cannot be eradicated and therefore can not be used twice. The only way of loosening it from the envelope is by moistening, and then only the tissue paper comes off, the printing—which is done on the mucilage—remaining on the envelope. Mr. Walker affirms that he has carried some of these stamps in his pocket for a whole year and they worked perfectly well when used.

I ALWAYS keep your medicines in stock. Down's Elixir is selling better than any Cough Medicine I have, and with good results. C. M. Smith, druggist, Clarkston, Mich.

CHAPPED heels are good for milch cows.

DOES your heart ever seem to stop and you feel a death-like sensation, do you have sharp pains in region of your heart? you have Heart Disease. Use Dr. [illegible] Regulator. $1 per bottle.

Kissing a Senorita.

[Parral (Mex.) Letter.]

"Senorita, I kiss your feet, a dios!" This is the parting salute contained in a note just finished to a young Mexican friend. Of course I do not intend to kiss her feet, but it is the proper caper here, and I have conformed to it. Why should I kiss Zenobia's feet, even metaphorically? True, I would, and perhaps have, kissed her hand and lips, her forehead, cheeks, and probably the back of her neck, but, although Zenobia is a sweet girl, I must be excused from osculatory contact with her pretty foot, dressed in a high-heeled and arched-instepped gaiter. Like all the Mexican girls, she is rather slouchy about her hosiery, and I happened once to have observed that her white stockings were not of the very cleanest, and hung in folds over the tops of her gaiters instead of being braced up. The appearance reminded me of a collapsed concertina, and the dear girl fell 30 per cent. in my esteem.

By the way, the senoritas have but a faint idea of kissing—the art which so few possess the capacity of extracting the most available ecstasy—and I one day offered to show a dark-eyed, raven-haired young lady how los Americanos performed the act. She laughingly agreed—it is unnecessary for me to say that the male members and duenna were out of the way—and I advanced upon her; my left arm encircled her waist, extending over the right shoulder downward; my right arm, bent at the elbow, afforded my hand an opportunity of accumulating her dimpled chin. Gently holding back her head and throwing a look, or rather a rapid series of looks of unutterable nothings into my eyes, I gazed clean through her's for a moment, and then, with a long-drawn breath I tapped her lips. It was a revelation to her; she quivered visibly, but, instead of returning my kiss, she broke away from my embrace and ran off to lock herself up, frightened, pleased, but astounded. I was satisfied that I had done myself and country proud, although, to be candid, it was merely a mechanical operation with me, done for the sake of effect, as I did not really care for the girl. I think she remained in maiden meditation for two days, but at last I saw her, and she told me, with a deep blush, that she wished she had been born an American, to be kissed like that.

Dynamite in Europe.

[New York Tribune.]

Dynamite, in fact, has put a tremendous power in the hands of individuals, and has reinforced all revolutionary and seditious tendencies enormously, making mere folly and fanaticism seriously dangerous, and increasing the natural bent of all lawless movements to gather strength as they go on. And while a philosophy which discerns the fatuity of international quarrels has become widely diffused, the international preparations for future fighting at least in Europe have never been so extensive, so that governments, engaged largely in elaborating machinery for wholesale slaughter find it difficult to present the usual front desirable to the people who uphold the right of private warfare.

What measures can be adopted to meet these important changes is as yet undetermined. Governments are bewildered, and show their perplexity only too plainly. And though the use of dynamite for the furtherance of political or other ends may be shown to be futile, it is evident that pure reason will not control those who resort to it, but that in this as in many other cases, "the sight of means to do ill deeds, makes ill deeds done." The indications are that the new problem forced upon the world by the fertility of modern invention will give it serious trouble in the future.

Not Afraid of "Shakes."

[Chicago Herald "Train Talk."]

"My husband and I are going straight through to San Francisco," said a middle-aged lady to a chance acquaintance on a Pullman car. "We mean to make our home there in the future." "San Francisco!" ejaculated the other; "I wouldn't live in San Francisco for anything. I think it is a perfectly awful place to live. You don't know what minute you are going to have a terrible earthquake. My husband wanted me to go there, but I wouldn't go a step. Aren't you afraid?" "Not in the least." "Why, it makes me shudder to think of it, and I don't see how you can be so calm when you are going where you are likely to have your house shaken down over your head." "My dear madame," replied the middle-aged lady, with a smile, "if you had lived twenty years in the ague swamps of Michigan, as I have, you wouldn't be afraid of any of the little one-horse shakes they have out in California."

Learning Wisdom.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A Peasant who had Seven Daughters wearing out sole leather for him went to the Cave of a Wise Old Duffer, and besought his Advice as to how to bring them up.

"Marry them off as soon as Possible, and you can then Break up Housekeeping and go Boarding among them."

After a few Months the Father Returned to the Cave and his phiz had such a Lonesome Expression that the Wise Man cried out:

"Ah, you must follow my Advice to learn Wisdom!"

"The Trouble is that I did follow it, but instead of having seven places to board around at I have seven Sons-in-law to board on me."

Moral.—However, the Peasant had the Wisdom.

Puzzling to Naturalists.

[Chicago Times.]

Milne-Edwards, the naturalist, is giving in Paris an interesting exhibition of submarine plants and animals found during his exploration of the Mediterranean. He took soundings to the depth of 19,685 feet, and brought up some of the most remarkable organisms ever seen. They are said to have puzzled the most accomplished naturalists, some of them being of such a nature as to make it difficult to classify them either as belonging to a botanical or zoological species. The dredgings were on a large scale, samples of rock weighing over 200 pounds being sometimes brought up.

Men Unreliable.

[Bismarck's Letter.]

Nothing beats an inquisitor in one's own camp, and among friends who have long eaten out of the same dish there is more injustice done than against foes; men are not to be relied upon, and I am thankful for every impulse which drives me into myself.

Bismarck: The beginning of everything is difficult.

Wonderful Cures.

The press of the country is constantly filled with wonderful cures which have transpired through the agency of some medicine in their immediate neighborhood. Some of these have some foundation, but a great number have no better basis than the flighty imagination of the writer. The following case, however, is without precedent, and anyone is given the privilege of writing to the subscriber and finding if he tells the truth.

Erie, Pa.

DR. HARTMAN—I cannot but feel it my duty to express to you, before your departure from our city, my thanks for the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine, *Peruna*. One bottle placed me squarely on my feet, after a sickness of four weeks, which confined me to my bed and then left me lame and crippled. Three days from the commencement of the use of your remedy the cane was dispensed with, and in a week I was perfectly well. N. J. WHITNEY, Business Agent Evening Herald, Erie.

For a pamphlet on the "Ills of Life," address Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co. Columbus, Ohio, they will send it free of charge.

[illegible] Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment for hard and feverish hoofs. Sold by W. T. Callar. Price 25 cts.

COMPETITION IN WHEAT.

India's Immense Resources and Australia's Possibilities.

[New York Sun.]

It is very curious that India, the country so sadly famous for the frequency of its famines, should step to the front rank of the world's feeders. The area under wheat cultivation is, according to the Indian agricultural department, about 26,000,000 of acres, which is nearly equal to the wheat area of Russia and about two-thirds that of this country. Exports examined by a committee of the house of commons declared that at present the average production does not exceed ten bushels an acre, but can be considerably increased with the development of canals and artificial irrigation and the further extension of railroads, which stimulate the energy of the people by giving them the means of bringing their produce to market.

The masses in the wheat producing districts do not consume wheat themselves. They live on millet and similar cheaper kinds of grain, and the lowest estimate of the quantity of wheat available for export is 65,000,000 bushels a year, or about half of the total yearly imports of Great Britain. Within the past ten years the wheat exports of India have risen from 35,000 to 1,100,000 tons. The extension of the railroad system, the reduction of freight charges, and the pending reduction of the Suez canal dues will give a further impetus to this trade. The cost of producing wheat does not exceed 12 shillings a quarter or 36 cents per bushel, in the northern and most favored provinces. Farther south the cost of production increases to 18 shillings a quarter. But keeping in view that this country cannot produce a bushel at less than 60 cents in the Red river region, and the northwest generally, and that the cost rises to 80 and 90 cents in the old settled states, competition with India becomes out of the question.

As far as quality is concerned, it is acknowledged that the highest grade of American wheat is superior to the best Indian, but American wheat seldom reaches Europe in an unadulterated condition, and besides the hard wheat of India answers all purposes when mixed with soft grain of the European soil. The new machinery introduced for the grinding of Indian wheat has also disposed of all milling difficulties. The data concerning the cost of production of Russian and Australian wheat are not obtainable here, and the cost probably varies considerably in different parts of those countries. But the productive capacity of the Australian soil seems to be fabulous. Forty bushels to the acre is considered a phenomenal yield in the richest part of our wheat-growing states. In southern Australia, on the other hand, a good year brings from seventy to eighty bushels, and a bad one forty.

The advantages which all these countries have over the United States in the grain markets of the world are therefore incontestable, and it is only sheer pigheadness that makes people still think that wheat is cheap at $1 a bushel, and that Europe cannot get along without our supplies. The wheat question was till now simply a question of transportation. Every new mile of railroad built in India, Australia, and Russia brings several thousand bushels into the market, and now it seems the Argentine Republic and South Africa are sending large cargoes of wheat to Europe, too.

Cardinal McCloskey's Pulpit.

[New York Herald.]

The costliest pulpit in the world is said to be that which is to be constructed for the white marble cathedral in New York. It is to be of Carrara marble, and is to be erected as an offering of the clergy of the archdiocese of New York to Cardinal McCloskey on the occasion of the anniversary of his golden jubilee. The pulpit will be thirteen feet high, of an octagonal shape, approached by seventeen steps to the platform. The pulpit proper will be three feet six inches in height. The steps will be of white marble with an ornamented Gothic balustrade. The base of the pulpit will be of Westchester marble four feet wide and thirty-nine inches high, on which there is to be a moulding corresponding with the columns of the cathedral.

On the top of this moulding there will be a column of white marble fourteen inches in diameter, surrounded by eight columns of colored marble, with white marble bases and caps ornamented with foliage. Above the columns there are two rows of rich foliage, going beyond the lines of the column sufficiently to make the base of the moulding five feet six inches in diameter. This base marble moulding is ornamented with a ball of flowers in the cove. The ground plan of this moulding as well as of the pulpit are octagonal. The pulpit is to rest against one of the marble pillars of the cathedral, and will have six sides which are exposed, one being occupied by the entrance to the stairs. On the five corners of the pulpit which are exposed there will be Gothic canopies and brackets under them, supporting statues of five great preachers of the Catholic church. The places between the canopies will be richly panelled in Gothic style, the columns of which, as well as those of the canopies, will be polished Mexican onyx. The ground of the panels will be of a rich Gothic tracery; the groups above the panels will be of a rich foliage, surmounted by a table moulding ornamented, which is the top of the pulpit.

But It Isn't Boston.

[Chicago Herald.]

At a Boston seance a disconsolate widower succeeded in establishing communication with his wife, who had passed into the spirit land from the Hub, of whose æsthetic circles she had been a member. The man inquired if she was happy and if she liked her new surroundings, to which she replied: "Well, dear, it is very charming and lovely and all that, but, of course, you know dear, it isn't Boston."

Professor David Swing: The power to appreciate leads to the power to produce.

A Snail in an Ant's Nest.

[John Burroughs in The Century.]

I took one of those large, black, shellless snails with which this land abounds, a snail the size of my thumb, and dropped it upon the nest. The ants swarmed upon it at once, and began to sink their jaws into it. This woke the snail up to the true situation, and it showed itself not without resources against its enemies. Flee, like the beetle, it could not, but it bore an invisible armor; it began to secrete from every pore of its body a thick, whitish, viscid substance, that tied every ant that came in contact with it, hand and foot, in a twinkling. When a thick coating of this impromptu bird-lime had been exuded, the snail wriggled right and left a few times, partly sloughing it off, and thus ingulfing hundreds of its antagonists.

Never was army of ants or of men bound in such a Stygian quagmire before. New phalanxes rushed up and tried to scale the mass; most of them were mired like their fellows, but a few succeeded and gained the snail's back; then began the preparation of another avalanche of glue; the creature seemed to dwindle in size, and to nerve itself to the work; as fast as the ants reached him in any number he ingulfed them; he poured the vials of his glutinous wrath upon them, till he had formed quite a rampart of cemented and helpless ants about him; fresh ones constantly coming up laid hold of the barricade with their jaws, and were often hung that way. I lingered half an hour or more to see the issue, but was finally compelled to come away before the closing scene. I presume the ants finally triumphed.

THE hill system of manuring is like living from hand to mouth, a poor way.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns" for Corns, Bunions. 15c.

Thin people. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. $1.

"Rough on Toothache," instant relief. 15c.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Buchu-paiba," great kidney and urinary cure.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

"Rough on Coughs," troches, 15c; liquid, 25c.

For children, slow in development, puny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder Try it. 15c.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, worms, constipation; tasteless. 25c.

Stinging, irritation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-paiba." $1.

Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using "Wells' Health Renewer."

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

Prevalence of Kidney complaint in America; "Buchu-paiba" is a quick, complete cure. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASONIC HALL

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Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and county with

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of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Full and Complete Line of

WALL PAPER!

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CRAZY PATCHWORK.

Having a large assortment of remnants and pieces of handsome brocaded silks, satins and velvets, we are fitting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for Crazy Patchwork Cushions, Mats, Tidies, &c., &c. Package No. 1 is a hand-some bundle of exquisite silks, satins and brocade velvets (all different). Just the thing for the most superb pattern of fancy work. Sent postpaid for 50 cents in postal note or one-cent stamps. Package No. 2—containing three times as much as Package No. 1. Sent post-paid for $1.00. These are all of the very finest quality and cannot be equalled at any other silk works the U. S. at three times our prices. They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. Ladies' Manual of Fancy Work, 400 illustrations and full instructions for artistic fancy work, handsomely bound, postpaid [illegible] cents. Order now. Address THE ROCHESTER SILK CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

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Are Annually Sown and Planted in Half a Million Gardens!

Our This Year's Catalogue Free on Application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 & 37 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled, during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA and CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box, can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded, or send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Mrs. W. T. Brown, Monroe, Texas, writes: "I suffered with Asthma 30 years. Your Great Remedy completely cured me. I wish all afflicted with Asthma and Catarrh to send for it. Publish this for the benefit of the afflicted." Should your druggist not keep the Remedy, I can send it by mail on receipt of price. $1.00. For sale by all druggists. Address D. LANGELL, Applecreek, Ohio.

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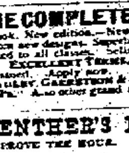

TRADE MARK.

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh of the Head and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price, 50 cents and $1.00. Ask your Druggist for it.

GUENTHER & CO., Pittsburgh.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CUBA BRANCH. To take effect Jan. 1, 1884.

Westward 28	Westward 26	Stations.	Eastward 25	Eastward 27
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
4 27	9 07	Ar. Cuba Lv.	10 00	5 00
1 31	7 25	Lv. Little Genesee Ar.	11 25	6 45
1 15	7 10	Bolivar	11 45	6 56

B. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Man'gr.
JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILroad Time Table. Takes effect Monday, Jan. 1, 1884.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Bradford Dep.	7 18	1 30	4 30	
Smethport Ar.	10 05	3 20	6 25	
Duke Centre	9 21	2 51	5 51	
Eldred	9 50	3 10	6 10	
Bolivar	10 51	4 11	7 11	7 30
Richburg	10 58	4 18	7 18	6 47
Allentown	11 15	4 35	7 35	7 45
Wellsville	11 50	5 10	8 10	8 20

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	2	4	6	8
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Wellsville Lv.	6 00	9 30	2 18	6 00
Allentown	6 35	10 05	2 53	6 35
Richburg	6 47	10 17	3 05	7 18
Bolivar	6 54	10 29	3 17	7 00
Eldred	8 00	11 30	4 20	
Duke Centre	8 19	11 49	4 39	
Smethport	7 30	11 29	4 10	
Bradford Ar.	9 40	1 10	6 00	

Through line between Bradford, Smethport, Eldred and all points in the Allegany oil field.

SUNDAY TRAINS—Leave Wellsville at 7:30 a.m.; Allentown, 8:05; Richburg, 8:17; Bolivar 8:23; Eldred, 9:26; Duke Centre, 9:49; Smethport, 9:50, arriving at Bradford at 11:10 a.m. Returning—Leave Bradford at 4 p.m., arriving at Smethport at 5:50; Duke Centre, 5:21; Eldred 5:40; Bolivar, 6:41; Richburg, 6:49; Allentown, 7:05; Wellsville, 7:40.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect Jan. 6, 1884.

Northward a.m.	Northward p.m.	Northward p.m.	STATIONS.	Southward a.m.	Southward p.m.	Southward p.m.
9 00	7 15	1 10	Ar. Buffalo Lv.	6 00	2 45	[illegible]
8 46	6 47		Ebenezer	[illegible]		[illegible]
8 27	[illegible]		Spring Brook	[illegible]		[illegible]
8 22	6 41	12 42	Elma	6 32		[illegible]
8 16	6 36		Jamison	[illegible]		[illegible]
8 00	6 30	12 32	East Aurora	6 46	4 15	[illegible]
7 54	6 15		Wales	[illegible]		[illegible]
7 41	[illegible]		Holland	9 04		[illegible]
7 36	[illegible]		Protection	9 11		[illegible]
7 21	5 47	12 02	B. & S. R. R. Jun.	9 21		[illegible]
7 15	5 40	11 55	Arcade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 00	5 20	11 46	Yorkshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 41	5 12	11 36	Machias Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 35	[illegible]	11 26	Franklinville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 23	4 44		Ischua	[illegible]		[illegible]
6 05	4 30	11 00	Hinsdale	10 34	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 55	4 15	10 45	Erie Rly Junc.	10 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 30	4 10	10 41	Olean	10 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
a.m.	3 52	10 26	Westons	11 05	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3 45	10 22	Portville	11 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3 35	10 15	Eldred	11 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3 11	9 52	Larrabees	11 44	4 05	[illegible]
	2 06	9 45	Sartwell	11 50		[illegible]
	2 00	9 40	Turtle Point	11 56	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2 40	9 20	Port Allegany	12 09	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2 20	9 10	Liberty	12 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2 21	9 02	Keating	12 35	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2 02	8 46	Shippen	12 54		[illegible]
	1 45	8 25	Emporium	1 00	7 30	[illegible]
	p.m.	a.m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	
		p.m.	via Penn. R.R.		a.m.	
		11 45	lv. Renova ar.		[illegible]	
		9 50	Lock Haven		[illegible]	
		8 40	Williamsport		[illegible]	
		4 30	Harrisburg		[illegible]	
		11 20	Philadelphia		[illegible]	
		7 45	New York		[illegible]	
		10 10	lv. Wash'gton ar.		[illegible]	
		p.m.			a.m.	

CLERMONT BRANCH.

L'v Northw'd P.M.	L'v Northw'd A.M.	STATIONS.	L'v Southw'd A.M.	L'v Southw'd P.M.
2.55	8.45	Larrabees	11.45	[illegible]
2.47	8.30	Frisbee	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.41	8.17	Farmers Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.30	8.05	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.10	7.41	Crosby	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.07	7.32	Colegrove	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.04	7.25	Hamlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.52	7.10	Wernwag	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.42	7.00	Clermont	[illegible]	[illegible]

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN DIVISION.

EASTWARD.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bradford lv	7 35	9 15	4 15	[illegible]
Tarport	7 40	9 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock Mills	7 46	9 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derrick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillmor	7 56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Rock	8 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bells Camp	8 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Line	8 22	10 02	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knapps Creek	8 32	10 08	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock City	8 40	10 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Mile	8 47	10 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olean	9 25	11 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivar	10 10	2 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richburg ar	10 20	2 55	[illegible]	[illegible]

WESTWARD.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Richburg lv	6 44		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivar	6 50		[illegible]	[illegible]
Olean	8 00	11 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Mile	8 45	11 42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock City	8 48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knapps Creek	8 54	11 55	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Line	9 00	12 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bells Camp	9 09	12 09	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Rock	9 21	12 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillmor	9 25	12 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derrick	9 29	12 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock Mills	9 35	12 35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport	9 41	12 41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford ar	9 45	12 45	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sunday trains leave Olean at 3:30 p.m., arriving at Bradford 5:18 p.m. Leave Bradford 9:15 a.m. arriving at Olean 11:50 a.m.

KENDALL & ELDRED DIVISION.

Eastward p.m.	Eastward p.m.	Eastward a.m.	STATIONS.	Westward a.m.	Westward a.m.	Westward p.m.
7 18	4 05	10 56	ar. Richburg lv.	6 47	10 32	[illegible]
7 31	4 11	10 51	Bolivar	6 55	10 39	[illegible]
5 55	3 09	9 13	Eldred	7 49	11 25	[illegible]
5 34	2 49	8 50	Prentissvale	8 02	11 46	[illegible]
5 23	2 43	8 54	Duke Centre	8 02	11 52	[illegible]
5 20	2 34	8 20	Rixford	8 11	11 57	[illegible]
5 06	2 19	8 31	Summit City	8 31	12 12	[illegible]
4 57	2 03	8 17	Dallas	8 41	12 29	[illegible]
4 45	1 55	8 10	Sawyer	8 57	12 36	[illegible]
4 40	1 50	8 05	Lafferty	8 58	12 42	[illegible]
4 35	1 45	8 00	Tarport	9 03	12 50	[illegible]
4 30	1 40	7 55	lv. Bradford ar.	9 15	12 55	[illegible]

BRADFORD & KINZUA DIVISION.

Eastward p.m.	Eastward p.m.	Eastward a.m.	STATIONS.	Westward a.m.	Westward a.m.	Westward p.m.
8 00	2 25	11 35	ar. Bradford lv.	7 00	10 06	[illegible]
7 42	2 59	11 17	DeGolia	7 18	10 19	[illegible]
7 39	2 51	11 13	Custer City	7 24	10 19	[illegible]
7 32	2 47	11 04	Song Bird	7 24	10 25	[illegible]
7 25	2 35	10 56	Elmwood	7 45	10 32	[illegible]
7 13	2 20	10 45	Marshburg	8 00	10 45	[illegible]
6 50	1 55	10 28	Wildcat	8 25	11 00	[illegible]
6 35	1 30	10 10	Morrisons	8 50	11 22	[illegible]
6 30	1 15	10 04	Dew Drop	9 00	11 30	[illegible]
6 20	1 00	9 55	Kinzua	9 15	11 40	[illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	via B.P.&W. R.R.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
5 30		9 30	lv. Warren ar.		12 16	
5 15		9 05	Irvineton		12 35	
4 36		8 24	Tidioute		1 49	
3 10		7 00	Oil City		2 15	
8 45		6 30	Pittsburg		6 00	
a.m.		p.m.			p.m.	

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

LEAVE ROCHESTER at 7 30 a.m. and 2 25 p.m. arriving at Olean 12 25 p.m. and 9:17 p.m. LEAVE OLEAN at 7:06 a.m. and 1:54 p.m. arriving at Rochester at 7:15 and 12:10 p.m.

WM. S. BALDWIN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. W. WATSON, Supt. Narrow Gauge Division.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG R. R.

New Time Table, take effect Monday, Feb. 11, 1884.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

Eastward Acc.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Exp.	STATIONS. Eastern Time.	Westward Mail	Westward Exp	Westward Acc.
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	
9 35	9 19	11 35	ar Rochester lv	6 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 50	8 57	11 04	Scottsville	7 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 47	8 21	10 40	Mumford	7 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 22	8 01	10 20	Leroy	7 42	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 00	7 41	10 12	Pavilion	8 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 45	[illegible]	10 00	lv Wyoming ar	8 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 20	7 06	9 45	Warsaw	8 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 10	6 40	9 33	Silver Lake Jun	8 35	[illegible]	[illegible]
a.m.	6 36	[illegible]	Gainesville	8 49	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6 25	[illegible]	Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6 12	[illegible]	Bliss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6 00	[illegible]	Farmersville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5 21	[illegible]	Machias	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 55	[illegible]	Ashford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 44	7 36	Ellicottville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 30	7 15	Bradford Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 10	7 00	Salamanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 33	[illegible]	Carrollton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 03	6 45	Limestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3 47	[illegible]	Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2 46	5 54	Custer City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2 23	5 33	Johnsonb'g Jun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	12 20	[illegible]	Ridgway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	12 05	[illegible]	Little Toby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	11 44	[illegible]	Brockwayville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	11 14	[illegible]	Falls Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 20	1 40	DuBois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 00	[illegible]	Carlisle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 22	1 14	Sykes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 54	[illegible]	Cramer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 41	12 55	Big Run	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 20	12 44	Bells Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 19	12 33	Punxsutawney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 15	12 30	lv Clayville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.	
		4 30	lv Pittsburg ar		7 50	
		p.m.	Alleg'y Val. R'd		a.m.	

BUFFALO DIVISION.

Eastward Exp.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Exp.	STATIONS.	Westward Mail	Westward
p.m.		a.m.		a.m.	
7 30		10 05	Ar Buffalo Lv. William St. Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 01		9 14	Orchard Park	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 30		9 14	West Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 26		9 00	Colden	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 32		8 21	Springville	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 47		8 06	West Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 21	4 32	7 30	Ashford	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.

Trains leaving Buffalo make direct connections at Ashford with all trains on the Rochester Division for all points east and west on line.

The Express trains connect at Buffalo with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. for points east, with L. S. & M. S. R. R., Michigan Central R. R., and Grand Trunk, for all points in Michigan and West. Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for the west, and Erie R. R. for the east. The Express Trains leaving Buffalo connect at Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. and Erie railroads for points east and west; at Bradford with Narrow Gauge system for all points in Oil Regions; at Johnsonburg for all points on the P. & E. R. R. The afternoon Express from Buffalo connects at Falls Creek with A. V. R. R. for Pittsburgh and points east and west. Passengers from Pittsburgh for Buffalo and Rochester and intermediate stations, should take the Allegheny Valley R. R. train leaving Union depot, Pittsburgh 8:50 p.m. Buffalo passengers take Belt [illegible] R. R. for William Street depot.

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, also with the Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and eastern points. Bradford with the Narrow Gauge system to points in the oil regions; at Ridgway with P. & E. R. R. for Emporium, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore; at Falls Creek with Allegheny Valley R. R. for Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the west and south.

I. S. EMERY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
JAS. T. GARDINER, Gen'l Superintendent.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R.R. Local Time Table, takes effect Tuesday, [illegible] 15th, 1884.

Ar. Eastw'd A.M.	Ar. Eastw'd P.M.	STATIONS.	Lv. West. A.M.
7.30	1.35	Coudersport	[illegible]
7.12	1.20	Hammonds	[illegible]
7.04	1.27	Olmsted	[illegible]
6.55	1.19	Nelsons	[illegible]
6.45	1.14	Knowlton	[illegible]
6.44	1.05	Roulette	[illegible]
6.40	1.01	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]
6.30	12.52	Burtville	[illegible]
6.20	12.44	Silver Spring	[illegible]
6.00	12.40	Coleman	[illegible]
6.15	12.30	Port Allegany	[illegible]

Trains run on New York time.
B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

[illegible]